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RESERVE STORAGE

# The Lord's Prayer, in Arabic.

أَبَانَا ٱلَّذِي فِي ٱلسَّمٰوَاتِ . لِيَتَقَدَّسِ ٱسْمُكَ . لِيَأْتِ مَلَكُوتُكَ . لِتَكُنْ
مَشِيئَتُكَ كَمَا فِي ٱلسَّمَاءِ كَذٰلِكَ عَلَى ٱلْأَرْضِ . خُبْزَنَا كَفَافَنَا أَعْطِنَا ٱلْيَوْمَ .
وَٱغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا كَمَا نَغْفِرُ نَحْنُ أَيْضًا لِلْمُذْنِبِينَ إِلَيْنَا . وَلَا تُدْخِلْنَا فِي تَجْرِبَةٍ .
لٰكِنْ نَجِّنَا مِنَ ٱلشِّرِّيرِ . لِأَنَّ لَكَ ٱلْمُلْكَ وَٱلْقُوَّةَ وَٱلْمَجْدَ إِلَى ٱلْأَبَدِ . آمِينَ

## In Bulgarian.

Отче нашъ, който си на небеса, да ся святи име-то твое; Да дойде царство-то твое; да бѫде воля-та твоя, както на небе-то, *така* и на земѩ-тѫ. Хлѣбъ-тъ нашъ насѫщный, дай *го* намъ днесь; И прости ни дългове-тѣ наши, както и ный прощавамы на наши-тѣ длъжницы; И не въведи насъ въ искушеніе, но избави насъ отъ лукаваго; защото е твое царство-то и сила-та и слава-та во вѣкы. Аминь.

## IN HAWAIIAN.

E ko makou Makua iloko o ka lani, e hoanoia kou inoa. E hiki mai kou aupuni; e malamaia kou makemake ma ka honua nei, e like me ia i malamaia ma ka lani la; e haawi mai ia makou i keia la i ai na makou no neia la; e kala mai hoi ia makou i ka makou lawehala ana, me makou e kala nei i ka poe i lawehala i ka makou. Mai hookuu oe ia makou i ka hoowalewaleia mai; e hoopakele no nae ia makou i ka ino; no ka mea, nou ke aupuni, a me ka mana, a me ka hoonaniia, a mau loa aku. Amene.

THE

# MISSIONARY HERALD.

VOL. LXIII. — NOVEMBER, 1867. — No. XI.

## ENGRAVINGS.

A SECOND engraving of Harpoot mission premises, bringing to view specially the girls' boarding-school, was ready for this number of the Herald; with a letter in regard to it, from Mr. Wheeler, addressed specially to the children; but owing to the space occupied by the proceedings of the Board at its Annual Meeting, this matter must be kept for a future number. The December number will contain a beautiful mezzotint engraving of the "Translators of the Bible at Constantinople, 1861," — Drs. Goodell, Riggs, and Schauffler. This month the Lord's Prayer is presented, in three of the languages into which missionaries of the Board have translated the Word of God.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS held its Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting in Buffalo, New York, in the North Presbyterian Church, commencing on Tuesday, September 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and closing on Friday, September 27th, at about half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

*Maine.*

George E. Adams, D. D., Brunswick.
Amos D. Lockwood, Lewiston.

*New Hampshire.*

Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Concord.
Hon. William Haile, Hinsdale.
Alvin Tobey, D. D., Durham.
Hon. John W. Noyes, Chester.

*Vermont.*

Charles Walker, D. D., Pittsford.
Rev. Joseph Steele, Middlebury.

*Massachusetts.*

Charles Stoddard, Boston.
Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., Williamstown.
Rev. Selah B. Treat, Boston.
Henry B. Hooker, D. D., "
Hon. Linus Child, "
Andrew W. Porter, Monson.
John Todd, D. D., Pittsfield.
John W. Chickering, D. D., South Reading.
Seth Sweetser, D. D., Worcester.
James M. Gordon, Boston.
Abner Kingman, "
William A. Stearns, D. D., LL. D., Amherst.
Nathaniel George Clark, D. D., Boston.
Langdon S. Ward. "
Rev. John O. Means, Roxbury.

*Rhode Island.*

Thomas Shepard, D. D., Bristol.
John Kingsbury, LL. D., Providence.

*Connecticut.*

William Patton, D. D., New Haven.
Gen. William Williams, Norwich.
Hon. William A. Buckingham, Norwich.
Lucius Barbour, Hartford.
Hon. Samuel Miller, New Haven.

*New York.*

Diedrich Willers, D. D., Fayette.
Charles Mills, Gloversville.
Samuel H. Cox, D. D., New York City.
William Wisner, D. D., Ithaca.
John Forsyth, D. D., Newburgh.
Hon. Henry W. Taylor, Canandaigua.
Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., Utica.
John C. Holbrook, D. D., Homer.
Walter S. Griffith, Brooklyn.
George W. Wood, D. D., New York City.
Montgomery S. Goodale, D. D., Amsterdam.
Walter Clarke, D. D., Buffalo.
Ray Palmer. D. D., New York City.
Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Utica.
Hon. William E. Dodge, New York City.
Jonathan B. Condit, D. D., Auburn.
Frederick Starr, Rochester.
Oliver E. Daggett, D. D., Canandaigua.
Zebulon S. Ely, New York City.
William I. Budington, D. D., Brooklyn.
Sherman B. Canfield, D. D., Syracuse.
Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., New York City.
Louis Chapin, Rochester.

*New Jersey.*

Joel Parker, D. D., Newark.
J. Marshal Paul, M. D., Belvidere.
Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D., Hudson.

*Pennsylvania.*

George A. Lyon, D. D., Erie.
James W. Weir, Harrisburg.
Samuel Small, York.

*Ohio.*

Samuel C. Aiken, D. D., Cleveland.
Douglass Putnam, Harmar.
Henry L. Hitchcock, D. D., Hudson.
Hon. T. P. Handy, Cleveland.

*Illinois.*

Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., Chicago.

*Michigan.*

Hon. Charles Noble, Monroe.
John G. Atterbury, D. D., Detroit.

*Wisconsin.*

Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., Beloit.

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MALE HONORARY MEMBERS PRESENT.

*Maine.*

Rev. A. C. Adams, Auburn.
" William Warren, Gorham.
Edward Gould, Portland.
Charles A. Lord, "
Rev. Silvanus Hayward, South Berwick.

*New Hampshire.*

Rev. J. O. Barrows, Exeter.
Dea. Chester Stone, Franklin.
Rev. Rufus Case, Jaffrey.
" Cyrus W. Allen, East Jaffrey.
" George Dustan, Peterboro.
" J. M. Stowe, Sullivan.

*Vermont.*

Rev. Franklin Tuxbury, Brandon.
Hon. John Howe, "
Dea. Freeman Keyes, Newbury.
Rev. E. P. Wild, North Craftsbury.
" M. A. Munson, Pittsford.
" Charles Scott, Post Mills.
" Amos Foster, Putney.
Hon. John B. Page, Rutland.
Willie Reynolds Page, "
Rev. William N. Bacon, Shoreham.
Dea. L. L. Pitcher, St. Albans.
Rev. A. B. Dascomb, Waitsfield.
" P. F. Barnard, Williamstown.
Hon. Jason Steele, Windsor.

*Massachusetts.*

Hon. F. W. Choate, Beverly.
Rev. David T. Packard, Brighton.
" I. R. Worcester, Boston.
Gardner Edmunds, "
John Waldo, "
Charles Hutchins, "
Albert Bowker, "
James P. Rice, "
Benjamin W. Pond, Charlemont.
Ira Cheever, Chelsea.
C. A. Richardson, "
Rev. E. B. Clark, Chickopee.
" Jonathan Edwards, Dedham.

Rev. G. G. Freeman, Dorchester.
N. Curruth, "
E. Russell, D. D., East Randolph.
S. T. Seelye, D. D., East Hampton.
Rev. Evarts Scudder, Great Barrington.
Eleazer Porter, Hadley.
Rev. A. Gardner, Ludlow.
" James M. Whiton, Lynn.
Newell Giles, Rockport.
E. Rowe, "
Edward Strong, D. D., Pittsfield.
Stephen Reed, "
Thomas Taylor, "
S. L. Lamberson, "
Rev. Solomon Clark, Plainfield.
" Charles Ray Palmer, Salem.
" Rowland H. Allen, "
S. G. Buckingham, D. D., Springfield.
S. M. Lane, Southbridge.
Rev. H L. Edwards, Southampton.
Dea. Pliny Karner, South Egremont.
Rev. Timothy A. Hazen, "
" Charles R. Bliss, Reading.
" A. McLoud, Topsfield.
Hon. George H. Gilbert, Ware.
Orrin Sage, "
Otis Lane, "
Rev. Edward G. Thurber, Walpole.
" Dorus Clarke, Waltham.
" E. E. Strong, "
" Thomas H. Rood, Westfield.
" H. J. Patrick, West Newton.
P. W. Dudley, Whitinsville.
Rev. E. Y. Swift, Williamsburg.
" Calvin Durfee, Williamstown.

*Rhode Island.*

Dea. Isaac B. Richmond, Little Compton.
C. Bloodgett, D. D., Pawtucket.
Rev. James H. Lyon, "
Joseph Wood, "

*Connecticut.*

George W. Shelton, Birmingham.
Rev. James D. Moore, Central Village.
Philo Bevin, East Hampton.
A. N. Niles, " "
Rev. J. P. Skeele, Hartford.
" C. H. Bissell, Harwinton.
" H. A. Tracy, Jewett City.
Prof. E. P. Barrows, Middletown.
Rev. I. W. Hubbell, Milford.
" Hiram Bingham, New Haven.
" O. H. White, "
Henry N. Whittlesey, New Haven.
Wells Southworth, "
Hon. Henry P. Haven, New London.
Rev. G. B. Wilcox, "
" M. M. G. Dana, Norwich.
" Samuel Hopley, "
Lewis A. Hyde, "
Henry P. Haven, "
J. N. Stickney, Rockville.
Rev. John S. Whitman, Sprague.
" E. C. Jones, Southington.
" N. A. Prince, Simsbury.
William H. Bunce, South Manchester.
Rev. Edward W. Gilman, Stonington.
" Walter Barton, Suffield.
" W. S. Colton, Washington.
" Elisha Whittlesey, Waterbury.

*New York.*

Rev. E. Lord, Adams.
" David Dyer, Albany.
John O. Cole, Esq., "
Rev. E. L. Boing, Angelica.
" Samuel W. Boardman, Auburn.
Richard Steel, "
Rev. E. R. Davis, Avon.
" Jno. F. Kendall, Baldwinsville.
Hon. John Fisher, Batavia.
Steven Ives, "
George M. Boardman, D. D., Binghampton.
Rev. D. D. Gregory, "
Seth H. Terry, "
Rev. Peter Lockwood, "
" S. W. Bush, "
" A. T. Rankin, Black Rock.
" Anson Gleason, Brooklyn.
E. T. Gardner, "
John Marsh, D. D., "
Rev. Alexander McLain, Buffalo.
George L. Hubbard, "
Rev. P. G. Cook, "
G. W. Heacock, D. D., "
H. Stillman, "
John R. Lee, "
A. T. Chester, D. D., "
Rev. Charles D. Rosenthal, "
" H. P. Bogue, "
" Wolcott Calkins, "
Jason Sexton, "
C. E. Young, "
A. R. Ketchum, "
Rev. T. Morey Hodgman, Byron.
Rev. M. N. McLaren, Caledonia.
W. S. Hubbell, Canandaigua.

Rev. Lewis F. Laine, Canisteo.
" P. J. Burnham, Castile.
" N. P. Campfield, Cazenovia.
Benjamin W. Dwight, D. D., Clinton.
S. G. Brown, D. D., "
Rev. Albert Erdman, "
N. W. Goertner, D. D., "
Rev. Allen Traver, Corfu.
Rev. W. A. Niles, Corning.
Timothy Stillman, D. D., Dunkirk.
Ebenezer R. Thompson, "
Rev. L. Conklin, East Bloomfield.
" A. H. Lilly, East Palmyra.
" H. Halsey, East Wilson.
" E. N. Manley, Elba.
" Alexander D. Stowell, Elmira.
E. S. Wright, D. D., Fredonia.
E. S. Ely, "
I. G. Benedict, Fulton.
F. De W. Ward, D. D., Geneseo.
Rev. George P. Folsom, "
" J. B. Richardson, Geneva.
A. A. Wood, D. D., "
D. L. Lum, "
Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, Groton.
" C. H. Chester, Havana.
" Charles C. Carr, Horse Heads.
" Timothy Williston, Hoag's Corners.
" Milton Waldo, Hornellsville.
" William Lusk, Huron.
" William Waith, Lancaster.
" N. Elmer, Le Roy.
" Joshua Cooke, Lewiston.
" A. L. Benton, Lima.
" Anson H. Parmelee, Livonia.
" R. T. Searle, Liverpool.
" I. R. Bradnack, Lockport.
W. C. Wisner, D. D., "
Thomas Scovell, "
Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Lyons.
Rev. James Weller, Maine.
" George P. Van Wyck, Middleton.
" Levi Parsons, Mount Morris.
Theodore L. Jackson, Montgomery.
Rev. Robert Day, Nassau.
" George R. H. Shumnay, Newark.
R. Howard Wallace, Newburgh.
Rev. Charles H. Payson, New York City.
Thomas Hastings, " "
Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, " "
" W. W. Atterbury, " "
E. C. Wines, D. D., " "
D. B. Coe, D. D., " "
Rev. Walter R. Long, " "
T. Ralston Smith, D. D., New York City.
Rev. Abel S. Wood, Niagara City.
Rev. Thomas Doggett, Niagara Falls.
A. H. Porter, Esq., " "
E. Taylor, North Evans.
Rev. Jotham Sewell, North Granville.
Rev. S. S. N. Greely, Oswego.
S. Parmelee, D. D., "
Rev. Horace Eaton, Palmyra.
" R. H. Dexter, Pavilion.
" Joseph R. Page, Perry.
" James Pierce Root, Perry Centre.
" Byron Bosworth, Phœnix.
" William L. Hyde, Ripley.
" Charles E. Furman, Rochester.
" W. V. Couch, "
S. M. Campbell, D. D., "
Charles P. Bush, D. D., "
Rev. G. D. Pike, "
L. W. Chaney, Rutland.
Rev. J. D. Krum, Seneca Falls.
" H. Dyer, Spencerport.
" S. N. Robinson, Springfield.
Daniel Winsor, "
Rev. L. S. Hobart, Syracuse.
" F. A. Spencer, "
" S. R. Dimmock, "
" S. Strong, "
" P. S. Van Nest, Union Corners.
" G. P. Hamilton, Vernon.
" Beaufort Ladd, Victory.
L. S. Pratt, Watertown.
Rev. L. A. Skinner, Westfield.
" P. F. Sanborne, West Bloomfield.
Rev. C. R. Burdick, Youngstown.
N. R. Davis, "
Rev. J. H. Pitcher.

*New Jersey.*

J. Marshal Paul, Jr., Belvidere.
I. N. Sprague, D. D., Caldwell.
E. A. Stiles, Deckertown.
Rev. Silas McKinney, Vineland.

*Pennsylvania.*

Rev. Oliver Crane, Carbondale.
" Asahel L. Clark, Hyde Park.
" James W. Raynor, Leraysville.
William H. Jessup, Montrose.
Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Moorheadville.
" Jno. W. Dulles, Philadelphia.
" Jno. McLeod, "
" D. W. Rankin, Spartansburg.
Dr. H. M. McLellan, York.
Rev. H. E. Niles, "

*Ohio.*

Rev. J. N. McGiffert, Ashtabula.
Henry M. Stoors, D. D., Cincinnati.
A. W. Huntington, "
Rev. Mason Grosvenor, "
H. C. Walcott, Cleveland.
Edward D. Morris, D. D., Columbus.
Hon. C. N. Olds, "
Rev. Robert Page, West Farmington.
" W. F. Millikan, Mesopotamia.
" George Darling, Hudson.
" H. C. Hayden, Painsville.
E. P. Pratt, D. D., Portsmouth.
Rev. S. W. Segur, Tallmadge.
" H. Calhoun, Troy.

*Indiana.*

Rev. John Scott, Indianapolis.
" W. M. Cheever, Terre Haute.

*Illinois.*

Rev. Wm. Edward De Riemer, Chicago.
David Torrey, D. D., "
W. W. Patton, D. D., "
Rev. S. J. Humphrey, "
" Glenn Wood, "
O. F. Avery, "
Rev. James G. Roberts, Jacksonville.
Augustus R. Barber, "
D. R. Holt, Lake Forrest.

*Michigan.*

A. Ballard, D. D., Detroit.
Rev. S. M. Freeland, Detroit.
George M. Lane, "
H. E. Baker, "
Rev. Bela Fancher, Homer.
" G. H. Coffey, Jackson.
" Charles Cutter, Wayne.
" T. Dwight Hunt, Niles.
" Joseph A. Ranney, Three Rivers.

*Wisconsin.*

Rev. Spencer R. Wells, Delavan.
" Walter S. Alexander, Racine.
" I. Allison, Milwaukee.

*Louisiana.*

S. Lockwood Brown, New Orleans.

*Dominion of Canada.*

Rev. F. B. Marling, Toronto.
" Robert Norton, St. Catharines.
De Loss W. Beadle.

*Missionaries of the Board.*

Phineas R. Hunt, North China.
Rev. M. D. Sanders, Ceylon.
" William Tracy, Madura Mission.
" N. L. Lord, M. D., " "
" W. P. Barker, Mahratta "
" Lysander T. Burbank, East. Turkey.
" C. H. Wheeler, " "
" George C. Knapp, " "
" Moses P. Parmelee, " "
Asher Wright, Senecas.

ORGANIZATION.

Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, President of the Board, took the chair at the appointed hour, and at his request Dr. S. C. Aiken led in prayer.

Rev. William M. Cheever was chosen Assistant Recording Secretary; the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read; and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, consisting of Dr. Walter Clarke, Dr. J. W. Heacock, Dr. George W. Wood, Rev. William Warren, Rev. W. Calkins, and Rev. S. J. Humphrey.

Secretary Treat presented the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

1. *Resolved,* That a committee be appointed, consisting of three members of this Board, to nominate the Standing Committees, on the Treasurer's Report, on the different parts of the Prudential Committee's Report, on the Place and Preacher for the next meeting, and on the Officers of the Board.

2. *Resolved,* That such Committee of Nomination be expected to make their report at the close of the session to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

In accordance with the first of these resolutions, a Nominating Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. J. C. Holbrook, Hon. T. P. Handy, and Dr. Charles P. Bush.

A Business Committee was also appointed, consisting of Hon. William Haile, John Kingsbury, Esq., Hon. John Howe, Dr. M. S. Goodale, and Rev. O. H. White; and it was

*Resolved,* That the Business Committee be requested to report, at some time during the sessions of this meeting, a body of Rules to be observed at future meetings of the Board.

The Committee of Nomination subsequently reported, recommending the following committees, which were appointed: —

On the Treasurer's Report: — Hon. J. B. Page, J. W. Weir, Esq., S. H. Potter, Esq., A. D. Lockwood, Esq., Lucius Barbour, Esq., Louis Chapin, Esq., and Hon. Charles Noble.

On the Home Department: — Dr. W. A. Stearns, Dr. J. G. Atterbury, J. Marshall Paul, M. D., Dr. Ray Palmer, Hon. H. P. Haven, Hon. John Fisher, and S. Lockwood Brown, Esq.

On the African Missions: — Dr. E. D. Morris, Dr. Edward Strong, Rev. Horace Eaton, Z. S. Ely, Esq., Frederick Starr, Esq., Rev. S. Hayward, and Rev. E. Lord.

On the Mahratta Mission: — Dr. S. M. Campbell, Dr. George E. Adams, Dea. E. Gould, Rev. John Scott, Rev. Thomas Doggett, Rev. S. S. N. Greely, and Rev. J. N. McGiffert.

On the Tamil Missions: — Dr. S. G. Buckingham, Rev. E. C. Jones, Rev. W. A. Niles, Rev. W. S. Colton, Rev. O. Crane, Stephen Reed, Esq., and James P. Rice, Esq.

On the China Missions: — Dr. S. G. Brown, Rev. Joseph Steele, Rev. M. Waldo, Rev. E. L. Boing, Rev. H. Calhoun, S. H. Terry, Esq., and E. Rowe, Esq.

On the Sandwich Islands and Micronesia: — Dr. H. M. Storrs, Rev. Levi Parsons, Rev. F. Tuxbury, P. W. Dudley, Esq., Rev. A. L. Benton, Rev. Rufus Case, and William H. Bunce, Esq.

On the Missions to Syria and Greece: — Dr. William C. Wisner, Dr. W. W. Patton, Rev. L. A. Skinner, Rev. George P. Folsom, Rev. D. S. Dodge, D. R. Holt, Esq., and George H. Gilbert, Esq.

On the Central Turkey Mission: — Dr. S. T. Seeley, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. H. C. Hayden, Rev. A. Erdman, Rev. N. P. Campfield, Orrin Sage, Esq., and J. N. Stickney, Esq.

On the Eastern Turkey Mission: — Dr. S. B. Canfield, Dr. T. Ralston Smith, Dr. P. H. Fowler, Rev. C. Carr, Rev. J. F. Kendall, John O. Cole, Esq., and Jason Sexton, Esq.

On the Nestorian Mission: — Dr. A. L. Chapin, Dr. S. Wolcott, Rev. George Darling, Rev. C. R. Palmer, Rev. J. D. Krum, Rev. S. R. Dimmock, and Hon. Jason Steele.

On the Misssions to the North American Indians: — Dr. E. P. Pratt, Rev. M. M. G. Dana, Rev R. T. Searle, Rev. Evarts Scudder, Dea. E. Porter, A. W. Porter, Esq., and John W. Noyes, Esq.

On Officers of the Board: — Dr. S. W. Fisher, Dr. John Todd, Dr. Alvan Tobey, A. A. Wood, Hon. H. W. Taylor, Samuel Small, Esq., and Wells Southworth, Esq.

On Place and Preacher: — Dr. O. E. Daggett, Gen. William Williams, Dr. William atton, Rev. J. B. Richardson, Rev. A. Ballard, Rev. H. E. Niles, and A. H. Porter, Esq.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's Report having been presented, duly certified by the Auditors, it was referred to the appropriate Committee, who subsequently reported, and their report was accepted, as follows: —

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report have carefully examined the books and papers submitted to them, and find that the accounts are accurately kept, and that they have been examined at the close of each month during the year, and certified as correct by an auditing committee. It would be difficult to suggest any improvement in the Treasurer's system of accounts. It is adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, being simple and easily understood.

Your Committee have examined the investments of the Permanent Funds, (amounting to $194,675,) and in their judgment these investments are judicious and safe. If these securities were to-day turned into cash, there would be realized at least eighteen per cent. advance.

REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Prudential Committee was read by the Secretaries, and the different portions of the Report were referred to the several committees already named. These committees reported at different times, recommending that the portions of the Annual Report which had been submitted to them respectively be accepted and published. Portions of these reports will be given here.

The Committee on the Home Department remark: —

The Committee would suggest, that the death of so many distinguished members of the Board, whose names are presented in the Report, some of them great in years as well as in character, should not be passed over by us without thoughtfulness and appropriate impression.

It is a cause of gratitude to God that the missionary spirit seems to be kindling up anew in our colleges and theological seminaries, and that the Prudential Committee have been enabled to engage and send forth, during the last year, a larger number of young men than usual, to serve Christ among the benighted. It is especially pleasing, that four out of thirty who have entered the missionary service during the year, are themselves children of missionaries. "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth."

Out of the large number of missionaries who were for a time in the country, twenty-one are reported as having "returned to the fields in which they have labored heretofore." The alacrity, and, frequently, the longing with which missionaries go back to their scenes of labor, after necessity has required a brief residence in their native land, greatly encourages and strengthens the faith of all the friends of missions.

The financial prosperity of the Board, during the last year, demands our thankful acknowledgments to God. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that, comparing expenditures with income, we are several thousand dollars behind the agreeable fullness of of the Treasury reported at the last meeting, and are now between four and five thousand dollars in debt. We must beg the churches, for Christ's sake, that they will not diminish, but greatly increase their subscriptions; or the hope of sending out required reinforcements, and missionaries to enter upon new portions of our perishing world, will be turned to a disheartening disappointment.

The Committee on the missions in Africa say: —

While the wants and claims of the Chinese Empire appropriately attract the main interest of the Board, during the present sessions, your Committee are assured that none of those here assembled can consent to forget altogether the destitutions or demands of Africa. That vast continent, embracing more than eight millions of square miles, and inhabited by nearly one tenth of the human race, affluent in vegetable as in animal life, already prolific in material resources, and destined soon to fill no trivial place among the continents of the earth, must always command the attention not merely of commercial navigators and scientific travelers, but also of Christian philanthropists, unto whom this WORLD is committed as their appointed field of inquiry, of labor, and of sacrifice for Christ. And in the estimation of those who compose this Board, how doubly interesting and precious must that vast continent appear; endeared already by our prayers and efforts and offerings on its behalf, and hallowed alike by the partial successes we have gained, and by the graves of those whom we have sent thither to possess the land for our Immanuel!

It is gratifying to your Committee to note a year of comparative prosperity in the Zulu mission, notwithstanding the failing health of some among the missionaries and the continued lack of reinforcements in that arduous field. The increase in both churches and schools, the enlarged benevolence and activity of native Christians, and the progress made in the training of a native ministry, are most encouraging indications. Yet how can we expect to see these partial results brought forward to their full fruition, unless we speedily send younger and fresher hands to assist the veteran band at this distant post, in holding up before the Zulu mind the banner of the Cross!

The mission at the Gaboon still languishes. Reduced, temporarily, by the return of Mr. Preston, the two remaining missionaries, who have labored in this field for twenty-five and twenty-three years respectively, are overborne by work and by sore anxieties. The

church which they have so long and so patiently fostered, led away into unfaithfulness and sin, has, during most of the year, given occasion only for the deepest and saddest concern. Is it not evident, both that additional supplies must speedily be sent to this exhausted mission, and that the mission, with its laborers and membership, should receive a more eminent place in the sympathy and the prayers of our churches?

Your Committee regard with special interest the explorations recently instituted by the Prudential Committee, in order to discover a suitable site, at some point interior from Liberia, for a mission of colored men. These efforts deserve to be sanctioned and encouraged by the Board. From a mission so located and so organized, we might reasonably look for most auspicious results. It might become the first in a chain of missions, similarly manned, stretching far into that interior where the choicest African fruitage and the finest African manhood are found. It might, in due time, meet a kindred chain of missions reaching northward from the Zulu base; thus decking the zone of that swarthy continent with jewels more precious than her gold. Let us never despair of Africa. Though partly enveloped in mysterious barbarism, though in part possessed by a Mohammedanism little more than barbaric, *she also belongs to Christ!*

The Committee to whom was referred the report on the Mahratta mission, in Western India, notice, as worthy of attention, "the following special features of the work": —

1. The Wadale Home Missionary Society, composed of converted natives, has sent out laborers at different points, amounting to three months of labor for the year. This deserves commendation, as the beginning of an effort which we trust to see greatly extended.

2. The statement of Mr. Bruce, that the native helpers under his care have preached to above 75,000 persons during the year, is a still further feature of the same desirable movement toward doing our work by native agency, under missionary superintendence.

3. To the same effect is Mr. Wood's account of the examination for licensure of three young men, — the examination conducted by the native pastors and the missionaries jointly, but the written license proceeding from the native Association.

4. Abundance and superabundance of work, fewness of laborers, and those few almost crushed by anxiety and toil.

Respecting the Tamil missions, in Southern India and Ceylon, it was said: —

The Committee find, that while these missions have enjoyed, during the year, the usual prosperity in most respects, in others they have been subjected to severe trials. This part of India suffered severely from drought, and consequent famine, and also from the cholera; and this three-fold calamity not only pressed heavily upon the people, but greatly interrupted our missionary work. Many of the schools were disbanded; religious meetings were suspended; the natives, in great numbers, either died or were scattered; and a considerable number of the baptized children and native Christians were swept away by the pestilence. But through God's great mercy, the missionary families were all kept in safety. The experiment of giving instruction in medicine to young men, with a view to raising up a class of native physicians, and also of providing medical works in the Tamil language, upon the different departments of medicine and surgery, has been quite successful, so that the practicability of doing this may be regarded as established.

Notwithstanding the interruption in the schools already spoken of, their condition is still considered good, and they are doing valuable service, such as they have always rendered in behalf of the gospel. Preaching has been carried on in as many modes and with as much success as ever. Religious services are held every day, and sometimes twice a day, at the dispensaries, where great numbers come to be treated for their diseases, and where they all hear something of Christ and his salvation. Meetings are also held on moonlight evenings in the open air, and at several different places the same evening, which are found to be valuable. The missionaries and their native helpers are also in the habit of making special and extended itinerating tours among the villages, and thus reaching great numbers of the people, — so that it is now estimated, that in the Madura district over 300,000, or more than one half of the entire population, have already heard the glad news of salvation, and had the offers of grace made to them. And the result has been, that the people begin to doubt the truth of Hinduism, and generally admit that Christianity is superior to their religion, and a considerable number are every year added to the churches, so that their future is brighter than ever with hope and promise.

The Committee on the Sandwich Islands and Micronesia say : —

The facts this report presents are such as to lead considerate minds to expect the best results from all our missionary work. The progress through the past year, *in planting better schools and spreading religious education; in training and ordaining a further supply of native and devoted pastors; in circulating the Bible, and placing the churches, by this means, most securely on the foundation of the apostles and prophets; in developing the self-sacrificing spirit, enforcing missionary efforts in regions beyond; in making converts to Christ;* and in yet other directions of a maturing Christian life, has been such as must strengthen the hold these favored missions have hitherto had upon the affections of the people of God.

Nor can we regard these Island missions for themselves alone. They seem to us but stepping-stones, mid-ocean, for the contemplated advance upon China and the East. They have been preparing the way of the Lord to those larger regions and vaster populations.

The Committee on the missions in Syria and Greece reported : —

The affairs of the mission to Greece remain very much the same as last year. The only item of interest is the return of that venerable missionary, the Rev. Dr. Jonas King, to the field of his life-long labors.

We regret to learn that the Syria mission has suffered from the illness of its missionaries. But notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, the Committee rejoice to report pleasing progress in this mission. During the last year, the Girls' Seminary has been completed and occupied, the Syrian College has been opened, and the missionaries have been gladdened by a revival under their labors, which has resulted in the conversion of numerous young men and women. Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions : —

1. That this Board is greatly pleased with the success of the brethren of this mission in the use of the press, in the preparation of hymns, and in the adaptation of our music to the language of the country, so as to secure for that people an influence which has proved so powerful to refine and purify the hearts and lives of those belonging to Christian nations.

2. That we are much gratified with the complete success of Dr. Van Dyck in that most difficult work of electrotyping the Arabic Scriptures, and express our high appreciation of the benevolence and liberality of the American Bible Society, in assuming the responsibility and defraying the expenses of this greatly needed but costly work.

3. That we deeply sympathize with our missionary brethren on this field in all their trials and difficulties, that we rejoice with them in all their successes, and that we will do what we can consistently, by furnishing men and means, to lighten their burdens and cheer them on in their self-denying work of faith and love.

The resolutions were adopted by the Board.

The Committee on the Western Turkey mission, after referring in their report to the general prosperity still attending the mission work, to signs of promise among the Bulgarians, and movements for reform in the Armenian Church, go on to say : —

In view of these developments, and of other facts mentioned in the report, we think that the time has come when the Christian Governments of Europe and America should demand, that Christians of all names in Turkey shall be secured in the full enjoyment of their religious privileges.

During the past year, one of the oldest and one of the youngest laborers in this field have entered into their rest — the Rev. Dr. Goodell of Constantinople, and the Rev. Mr. Giles of Cesarea.

Dr. Goodell had indeed retired from active service, as he was well entitled to do, after spending the unusually long period of forty-five years in mission work abroad. It is not necessary that we should describe to the members of this Board the character of this venerable and venerated father. The work which he was so largely instrumental in accomplishing, on one of the most difficult parts of the mission field, tells what sort of man he was, and proves that he possessed a singularly rare combination of the gifts and graces demanded by the service to which his long life was devoted. While we sorrow with his sorrowing family and friends, we also rejoice with them, that the name of one so dear to them, as to the whole church of God, now holds so high a place in the glorious calendar of modern evangelists.

The decease of Mr. Giles, at Bebek, on the 25th of May, during the annual meeting of the mission, is one of those mysterious dispensations by which God tries his people's faith and patience, and which have not been infrequent in the history of missions. A young and gifted soldier of the Cross, full of zeal and promise, just after he had become equipped for the conflict with the powers of darkness, is suddenly smitten down. We wonder that one so well qualified for service, and so much needed, is so suddenly called away. We can only say, "It is the Lord's doing," and bow submissively to his will. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted widow, as well as the brethren in the mission and the native churches, who shall see his face no more.

The success which has attended the effort to secure the means for the erection of a Bible House in Constantinople, — an edifice which will not only serve as a visible centre of Protestantism, but will also afford great and various facilities for evangelistic operations in the Turkish Empire, — is an event which may well excite our grateful joy.

Beside the cordial approval of the report, the Committee deem it proper to submit to the Board only the following resolution: —

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board, the time has fully arrived, when the Christian Governments of Europe and America should take the necessary steps for securing to Christian communities in Turkey the complete enjoyment of their religious rights.

The resolution was adopted.

Respecting Central Turkey the Committee reported: —

The statistics of this mission are fitted to cheer the hearts of all the friends of this Board. The prejudices of the people against missionaries and the truth which they teach are passing away; the native pastors are gaining the confidence and love of the churches; the Christian character of the members of the churches is becoming developed and established; and they show their appreciation of Gospel institutions by liberal contributions for their support. If the Christians in America would give as liberally for the cause of Christ as the Christians in Central Turkey, this Board would be spared the necessity of pressing its appeals so urgently for larger contributions.

In view of the success which has followed the missionary efforts, and in view of the hopefulness of the field, the earnest call of our brethren for reinforcements ought to be heeded.

The report of the Committee on the Eastern Turkey mission was as follows: —

The report on the mission to Eastern Turkey, for 1867, embodies statistics, facts, and suggestions of more than ordinary interest and importance. Instead of mentioning its statements in detail, or attempting to give a full view of what that valuable paper presents with great clearness and conciseness, your Committee would commend the report itself as worthy of publication, and of the careful perusal of every friend of missions. A few things, however, seem to deserve special notice.

1st. The additions to the churches on examination.

2d. The increase in the number of churches, and of stations and out-stations where the light of the Gospel is imparted; and also in the number of native pastors and helpers.

3d. The determination of so large a proportion of the churches to be self-supporting.

4th. Their remarkable beneficence, reminding us of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia, how that "in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy, and their deep poverty, abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

5th. Their wise endeavors, by schools and seminaries, to give solidity and permanency to their Christian progress, and especially to secure from among themselves an ample supply of ministers and teachers.

6th. The powerful influence of their example and their instruction, in removing the prejudices and correcting the errors of the Armenians, and in awakening a zeal for education and reform even among those who still adhere to their old ecclesiastical organizations.

7th. The rapidly increasing circulation and study of the Word of God, and the general interest with which its truths are sounded out and considered. In short, the concurring signs of a vast spiritual and social transformation are so many and so cheering, as not only to furnish great occasion for gratitude to the Father of lights, but also for renewed efforts. Through failure of health and by death, the number of missionaries in that field, to which he past and the present unite in giving such thrilling interest, has been mournfully re-

duced. The very naming of "the Eastern Question" suggests possibilities, at least, to prompt us to a speedy and strong reinforcement of that mission.

There should be no plea of a lack of money to meet the calls for more missionaries, either to China or to this field. Whilst present events strongly stimulate to Christian enterprise in the region of Eastern Turkey, that cemetery of once flourishing realms and capitals — where was Ninevah and where was Babylon, the glory of kingdoms and the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency — is full warnings to us against trust in a material prosperity. Nothing but light and life in Christ, going out in Christianizing effort, will confer, on either an individual or a nation, permanent well-being. That light and life should be the grand reliance of the American people.

The Committee on the Nestorian mission remark: —

The details of the report on the Nestorian mission are full of interest. During the past year, the laborers in that field have been mercifully preserved from the ravages of cholera, prevailing around them, and have been encouraged in their work by an increased number of pupils in their schools and of communicants in their churches, by an advance of one hundred per cent. in the benevolent contributions of the people, by special religious interest manifested through the entire field, yielding precious fruits, particularly in the seminaries of education, and by tokens that the influence of the gospel is getting hold on Armenians and Mohammedans who dwell with them. The Secretary of the British Embassy to the Persian Court visited the mission recently, and bears strong testimony to the character of the mission work and its blessed results among the people. The annual meeting of the native helpers, and the labors of twelve native women employed as Bible-readers, are noticed as specially hopeful features of the past year's work.

The one great *discouragement* is the continued, almost intolerable, oppression of the people by their Mohammedan masters, for which no sign of relief yet appears. Both phases of this mission should move Christians, in its behalf, to fervent prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, to Him whose favor has so signally blessed it in time past, and who can turn the hearts of kings and oppressors so as to remove all existing obstacles to yet greater results.

The Committee on the Missions to the North American Indians say: —

While nothing very cheering can be adduced respecting the operations of the Board in this field, yet the steadfast devotion and patient faith of the missionaries among the different Indian tribes is deserving of the highest commendation. Unlike other stations where missionary brethren are laboring, and which attract more or less of public notice, and report a progress free from the peculiar embarrassments which affect the Indian missions, these excite less interest and sympathy, and are seemingly, perhaps really, of far less importance. When, however, it is remembered how the red man has fared at our hands, and how he has been pushed back before the advancing tide of civilized life, till he has had no abiding home left, it is but a poor return we are making, in the form of Christian love and labor, to prepare them for the home Christ has provided for all the troubled and wearied. Then, too, the Indian depredations on our Western frontier have alienated from them much of our sympathy, and made them seem as rather hopeless subjects to Christianize. But in allowing such feelings to have sway, we do not sufficiently bear in mind the treatment they have received from unprincipled agents of our Government, who have fomented much of the disorder that now prevails, — or the course of our own Government, which now, as always, lacks consistency and kindness.

Among the Dakota Indians on the Missouri River, much good has been done, though in the face of unusual trials and discouragements. Two native co-pastors have been placed over the church in connection with Mr. Williamson, giving signs that, ultimately, schools, and in part Christian institutions, can be maintained by the people themselves. Among the Ojibwas, the testimony in reference to industry and temperance is quite favorable. Among the Senecas on the Alleghany Reservation, the American Home Missionary Society has come in, and now assumes to supply them with the gospel. . . .

On the whole, the condition of things among the Indian missions sustained by the Board is as hopeful and prosperous as could be expected; and when the Government will adopt wiser measures, and display a more kindly and conciliatory spirit, and operate through other than the unchristian agents it has hitherto employed to deal with the Indians, the

greatest obstacle to the spread of the gospel among them will have disappeared. We cannot but believe that, dealt with in good faith and supplied with schools and religious teachers, even these remnant Indian tribes can be converted to Christ. Meanwhile, the faithful servants of the Master and of the Board, laboring for the salvation of these hunted and hated Indians, should receive our hearty sympathy and our earnest prayers.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED MISSIONARIES, AND THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES.

Secretary Wood presented the following Special Report, in behalf of the Prudential Committee: —

There seems to be a call for a renewed consideration of the claims of disabled missionaries, bereaved families, and children sent by their parents to this country.

A sketch of the past action of the Board on this general subject, may be useful in connection with the suggestions that it is proposed to make at the present time.

One branch of the subject engaged the attention of the Board as early as the year 1819. It then adopted the following resolution: —

"*Resolved*, That the Board will ever exercise an affectionate and provident care for the widows and children of such missionaries as shall have deceased in its service; and the Prudential Committee are authorized, and it will be their duty, to make such provisions in their cases, as will be consistent with the principles of the missionary cause, and adapted to the circumstances of the respective missionary stations."

In 1822 the missionaries in Ceylon began a correspondence with Mr. Evarts, then just elected Corresponding Secretary, in which they earnestly urged, for reasons that overruled their desire for the companionship and personal training of their children, that those from eight to fifteen years of age should be sent to the United States, and be educated together, in a seminary to be instituted for that purpose. The Board was not prepared to accede to those views; and the correspondence continued eight years before a decision of the questions involved was arrived at.

In the mean time, at the meeting of 1827, Messrs. Evarts, Reed and Lord, and Rev. Drs. Proudfit and Porter, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a fund, the income of which should be applied to the support of infirm and superannuated missionaries, widows of missionaries, and children of missionaries, either left orphans or sent to this country by their parents. In the following year (1828) the Board resolved: —

(1.) "That it is the duty of the Board to provide for the support of superannuated and infirm missionaries, widows of missionaries, and children of missionaries, in such manner as shall best comport with the missionary character; it being always understood, that all persons who are supported by missionary funds, are bound to do all in their power to promote the cause in which they are engaged, while employed in missionary service; and when providentially thrown out of that service, they are bound to do all they can to support themselves."

(2.) "That a fund be instituted for the support of the various descriptions of persons mentioned in the preceding resolution, to be composed of such legacies and donations as shall be given to that specific object."

In 1830 the proposal of the Ceylon mission with respect to their children was virtually adopted, except in relation to a separate school. It was determined that what was done for children should still be done through the medium of their parents, or of guardians appointed by them, and in response to a request from the parents or guardians. At the same meeting, a committee presented a paper on the obligations of the Board to disabled missionaries, expressing warm sympathy with them, and reiterating the sentiments declared in previous years, with an added injunction, however, to the Prudential Committee, to pay, in all cases, a strict regard to economy; and the project of a separate fund was again sanctioned.

In 1832 the Board adopted a code of laws and regulations, in which previous legis-

lation on these matters was re-enacted and made more specific. In 1833 the Prudential Committee resolved to extend to the children of missionaries in the Sandwich Islands the concession which had been made to those in Ceylon; and in 1834 they did the same for the missions among the American Indians. In the latter year, the Prudential Committee brought the subject again before the Board, and the plan of providing for children which has since been followed, was then matured. A full discussion was had upon it, and though some persons strongly advocated the establishment of a school for the education of missionaries' children, this was decided against with general unanimity, and with the approval of the missionaries then in the country.

In 1840 the Prudential Committee communicated to the Board certain suggestions made by the Ceylon mission, and it was left to the Prudential Committee to pursue such a course as might seem expedient, while waiting to gain further light and experience. The plan adopted in 1834 was modified at the meeting of 1845, by unimportant changes of phraseology, by increasing the amount of the annual grants, and by removing a limitation which had been imposed on the sum-total of grants. An elaborate report was presented by the Prudential Committee in 1846; and an interesting discussion arose upon it, in which missionaries present participated. They expressed themselves satisfied with the views of the Prudential Committee, and no further action was had. The regulations continued without other change until two years ago, when a second enlargement of the allowances was made.

The rules adopted in 1834, and thus modified, are in their present form as follows:—

1. When missionaries or assistant missionaries desire to send their children to this country for education, and when it is decided, in a manner conformable to the rules and usages of the Board, that the children may come, the arrangements for the passage, so far as they involve expense, shall have the concurrence of the mission, and the allowance, extraordinary cases excepted, shall be only for a passage direct to this country.

2. When the children arrive in this country, the Prudential Committee will see that they have a suitable conveyance to the places where they are to be educated or to reside; and the Committee may make grants, on application from the parents or guardians, to an amount not exceeding eighty dollars a year for a boy, and seventy dollars for a girl, until the children are eighteen years old.

3. Children, who are left orphans, and without a suitable home in the mission, or a responsible guardian, will receive the immediate and kind consideration of the Prudential Committee, who will make an arrangement for their return home, and provide for them the best guardianship in their power.

4. The allowances made on account of the children of living missionaries or assistant missionaries, wherever the children may be educated, shall be charged to the mission to which the parents belong; and the allowances made on account of orphan children shall, in ordinary cases, be charged to the mission to which the parents belonged at the time of their decease.

5. Such are the multiplied cares and duties of the Prudential Committee, and the Treasurer and Secretaries, that it is not regarded as practicable or expedient for them to undertake the guardianship of the children sent to this country.

As appears from the above recital, the question of provision for the children of missionaries is one of much delicacy, and considerable difficulty.

The claims of Christian sympathy, and the interests of the work to which our missionaries, and we, with them, are devoted, demand that this question should have the wisest and best disposal which is attainable, in view of all the relations it sustains, and the results to be secured. The following points may be regarded as settled: —

1. Something can be done to avoid the necessity of separating children from their parents, and to add to the strength of Christian influences, by retaining children in fields in which their parents labor. The Oahu College was projected and largely aided by the Prudential Committee for this purpose, in the Hawaiian Islands. Special assistance has been given, in different forms, at certain stations in other missions, for the same end.

2. In many of the countries in which our missions are planted, such are the effects of climate and other necessities of the case, that children of missionaries must, at an earlier or later age, come to this country for reasons of health, finding suitable occupations for life, or obtaining fitness to become missionary laborers in the lands of their birth.

3. The parents must, in justice to their children's welfare, either abandon their own position as missionaries, to care for their children in this country, or send them to be provided for while they themselves remain in the work to which they consecrated themselves. If missionaries were to place their duty as parents above the claims of the missionary cause, it would be impossible to maintain our missions. Some experience indicates that it is safer to trust the children in God's keeping than it is to give up his service among the heathen for their sake.

4. It is the strength, not the weakness, of parental love, and the entireness of consecration to Christ, which brings missionary parents to send their children away from them. The cost to them of this desolation of their lonely homes in a foreign and heathen land, and of inflicting such suffering on the objects of their dearest affection, must be actually felt in order to be appreciated. The spirit in which it is met is seen in the case of one missionary mother, when, standing on the shore of Burmah she turned from the last longing look towards her little ones on the ship that was bearing them far away across the ocean, there burst from her anguished heart the exclamation "O Saviour, I do this for thee!"

5. The hearts of parents and children may be comforted by tender sympathy and the proper provision for the latter; but nothing can make the separation other than it is, in its nature. This is a trial incident to the calling of a missionary, and is to be borne by parents and children as a cross imposed by Christ. It is very important to the children that they should be taught by the parents so to regard it, and also to meet as Christians whatever trials of feeling may necessarily befall them in common with others, or as peculiar to their lot.

According to the provisions of the plan now pursued, arrangements for the sending of children to this country, and for their guardianship, are made by the parents, in conformity with the regulations and usages of the Board; the executive officers rendering such personal assistance as may be requisite and desired, and especially such as may be needed in the case of children left orphans. When the children arrive in this country, they are received, and conveyed in a suitable manner to the places where they are to be educated or to reside. It is not deemed expedient, and it is not practicable, in consistency with their multiplied cares and duties, that the Prudential Committee, and executive officers, should undertake the guardianship of the many children thus sent from the missions.

Assistance, to a limited extent, is given for the support of the children. It is for the Board to consider whether, from a change in circumstances or other reasons, a larger provision should be allowed. The principle to be kept in view, in the judgment of the Committee, is to furnish aid in such degree and form as will have the best effect in strengthening the ties that bind missionaries and their children to the Christian community, and will work most favorably for the ultimate welfare of the children.

The wisdom of the Board is also invoked to a review of all the features of the present plan, in order to determine whether new, or heretofore not accepted suggestions shall now be added to it. One of these is that of a permanent fund, the income of which shall be used for appropriations such as it has been customary to make, and perhaps for enlarging their appropriations. This item will be referred to again, in another connection.

The question of a seminary and special home for missionary children has been taken up anew in some minds. The Ceylon mission, which proposed this measure in 1822, in 1840 pronounced it "quite undesirable"; and the drift of sentiment in Amer-

ican missions is believed to be strongly against it. The objections to it are, that the management could not be made satisfactory to all; that its objects can be better secured at less expense; that parents prefer to be free to make arrangements for their children according to their own views, and in different localities; that such an institution would wear the aspect of an orphan asylum; its inmates would be isolated from the world around them, and marked as a distinct caste; undesirable peculiarities might be fostered; self-reliance and the spirit of enterprise would not be developed; and the children might lose much by its effect in diminishing the natural flow of affection, — thus causing the withholding of assistance on the part of relatives and friends, — and by the weakening of interest in them in the Christian community.

Disappointments and hardships are inevitable, to some extent, in individual cases, whatever system may be adopted, and however faithful and kind the endeavors put forth in its administration. No Christian, and therefore neither missionary parents nor children, can escape divinely-appointed suffering on the altar of Christian sacrifice; but they may trust the providence of a covenant-keeping Saviour, and the Spirit of Christ in the hearts of his people. Their case can be completely met only by the existence, which we invoke, of such an active sympathy with them among the patrons of the missionary cause, as will secure what money can not give, but may sometimes aid in gaining, viz: the advantages to the children of happy homes, in what is to them, on their first arrival, a land of strangers, and those opportunities by which, under the same conditions of successful exertion, they can take their place on equal terms with the great majority of the children of ministers in this country, in the contest for the rewards of a useful life. It is gratifying to know, that after all abatements are made, and taking everything into account, the children of missionaries can, in fact, show as many signal marks of the divine favor as the children of evangelical ministers in the most favored States of the Union. A somewhat extended examination leads to the conclusion, that indeed a greater proportion of them give evidence of having been born into the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The history of the action of the Board relating to disabled missionaries and the families of deceased missionaries has been given, in part, in connection with the topic just discussed. Certain rules were adopted in 1832. These were extended in 1835, by incorporating into them usages which the Prudential Committee had observed; and the plan of a permanent fund, which had received no support by contributions, was given up. In 1839, a statement was read to the Board by Dr. Anderson, the Foreign Secretary, in response to which the Board adopted the following resolutions: —

"1. That this Board regard disabled missionaries and the widows of missionaries with peculiar sympathy and kindness.

"2. That in the judgment of the Board, the regulations already adopted in relation to this subject, and printed in 1835, are sufficiently particular and full, and that no additional regulations are called for.

"3. That the Board have the utmost reason to believe that the Prudential Committee, and Secretaries, and Treasurer, have, in accordance with the above-named regulations, done all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of disabled missionaries and the widows of missionaries, and to minister to their comfort.

"4. That it is no more than reasonable to expect, as suggested in the statement of the Prudential Committee, that disabled missionaries, and the widows of missionaries, or their particular friends, will take care to give all necessary information respecting their circumstances, so that the Prudential Committee shall be able to do whatever justice and charity shall require."

The rules adopted in 1835, and under which the Prudential Committee now act, are the following: —

"When superannuated or disabled missionaries or assistant missionaries, or the widows of missionaries or assistant missionaries, return to this country with the approbation of

the Prudential Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee to make such grants towards their support as the circumstances of each case shall require, and as shall best comport with the missionary character and the interests of the missionary cause; — it being understood —

" (1.) That no pensions or annuities are to be settled on any person, and that no grant is to be made, except in extraordinary cases, for any other than the current year.

" (2.) That, except in extraordinary cases, after the lapse of a year from their return, no grant is to be made to returned missionaries, or assistant missionaries, who are neither superannuated nor disabled by sickness, and yet are not expected to resume their missionary labors.

" (3.) That missionarie and assistant missionaries who return on account of sickness and recover their health, and remain in this country, are no longer to be regarded as having claims upon the Board for pecuniary assistance.

" (4.) That missionaries and assistant missionaries who return on account of sickness, and partially recover their health, so as to attend to the ordinary business of life for a number of years, are not to be regarded, when they again lose their health, as having the same claims upon the Board as they had when they first arrived.

" The grants made to returned missionaries and assistant missionaries shall, in all ordinary cases, be charged to the missions to which they last belonged, as a part of the expenses of said missions."

It is deemed right, on the score of expediency rather than equity, that the salaries granted to those who are in the service of this Board should be graduated on the scale of giving merely an economical support while thus employed. This is applied to all alike. As it regards the executive officers, District Secretaries, and all others in this country, no claim is recognized for appropriations from the treasury to their families after their death, or to themselves after the termination of their service; although, as in instances of actual occurrence, the whole or a large part of their active life may have been devoted to it, and health have been lost, and no means of support be possessed. But a difference is made in favor of the missionaries. It is regarded as not only equitable, but expedient, to care for the superannuated, the disabled by disease, and the widows and orphans who are left destitute in their ranks.

But assistance rendered to such, and for the reasons which dictate it, is not intended as a life-support. The obligations of missionaries and their families to labor in the service of the Lord Jesus, according to such ability as they may continue to possess, are in no degree weakened by their having been on a mission, nor by any sufferings which they may have experienced. A life of diligence and self-denial, in its appropriate sphere, is as binding upon the conscience after their return as it ever was; and sufferings endured were not designed to exonerate from this duty, or cut them off from the privilege of thus serving Christ; but rather to enable them to serve him more acceptably and usefully. Such, it may always be presumed, will be the feeling of the missionary himself.

In view of all the considerations which govern the case, it has thus far been judged that returned missionaries, and their families, ought to look to the Board for the means of subsistence only so far as those means can not properly be obtained from other sources. If they have property of their own, that should be taken into the account in determining their necessities. It is right that they avail themselves of the kind and voluntary assistance of friends; for, as has been well said, " the grace of cheerfully and thankfully *receiving*, is but the counterpart to the grace of cheerfully and generously *giving*, — equally lovely and acceptable in the sight of God, our Saviour." And especially is it right to expect that they will do what they can towards providing for themselves and their children, by their own useful labors.

Pensions, or fixed annuities, are advocated sometimes, though probably favored by few persons in this country. This system harmonizes better with European than American habits and ideas. Its probable effects on missionary character, and on the receipts and expenditures of the Board, do not recommend it for adoption by us. In

1832, the United Brethren expended nearly one fourth part of their income for foreign missions, in the form of pensions to those who were rendering no actual service; and yet they gave no more than $180 to a family, perhaps $100 to an unmarried man, $52 to a widow, and in that proportion to children. However moderate in their rate, the aggregate of pensions would inevitably become large; and they would not equally provide for differing and varying necessities.

There are practical questions connected with the disbursement of aid to the classes now under consideration, whether in the form of fixed annuities, or on the principles recognized in the regulations of the Board, which it is not needful at this time to present; but should a change in the rules of the Board and the usages of the Prudential Committee be proposed, they will demand careful consideration.

It has been thought by some persons that certain provisions, additional to those now made, are required in order to the proper comfort of aged and infirm missionaries. A home for such has been suggested, to be established in a quiet retreat, surrounded by pleasing scenery, and furnished with whatever may contribute to make it desirable for the evening of their days, or for seasons of weakness and sorrows. To commend this suggestion to favorable regard, the following arguments are used: —

1. Missionaries in old age, and others equally dependent, may have no kindred or personal friends to receive them when they return, or none with whom it would be, on all accounts, agreeable for them to reside. It may not be easy for them to make suitable arrangements for themselves; and the needed home and care should be provided for them, as is done for those who serve their country in the army and navy.

2. A company of missionaries, having had similar experiences in life, having acquired similar habits, and having been brought into the same circumstances, would thoroughly sympathize with each other, and constitute a society well fitted to promote their common happiness; and the friends of missions would be much attracted to visit such an institution.

3. While, under proper management, the physical and social wants of the inmates of such an institution would be adequately supplied, there would be ample opportunity for such as were able, to use their pens in recording valuable facts pertaining to the work of missions, and in communicating with the public in aid of it.

4. Young missionaries, before going abroad, might derive much benefit from counsels and information given at such a home, and perhaps make a good beginning in the study of the languages which they are respectively to use.

5. The prospect of such a home would relieve missionaries in the field of the anxiety concerning their future which cannot but sometimes oppress them.

6. It would furnish a place for rest and recruiting to such as should be brought from their fields of labor, and need such a place of rest in order to their return thither with restored health and vigor. From it they could visit their friends in the different parts of this country, at their convenience, without feeling that they were a burden to them.

7. The missionary at such a home would feel that he was cared for by the Church, and would not be pained by the thought that what he thus had for his support and comfort was so much taken from contributions given for expenditure on missionary ground.

8. The endowment and regular support of such an institution would enlist the sympathies of many Christian friends, whose circumstances do not permit them to receive returned missionaries into their families; and liberal contributions might be expected to it that would not otherwise go into the treasury of the Board.

Such considerations have much weight. On the other hand, however, it is urged: —

1. That such an institution would be regarded as an infirmary for the indigent, and many missionaries would be likely to feel, and others with them, that it compromised their self-respect, and their position in the public estimation.

2. Difficulties might, and almost certainly would, grow up in connection with its management, which it would not be easy to control.

3. It is questionable whether the society of the aged and infirm would be the best in its influence on those for whom the institution was designed, and whether they could not be supported among their friends, and in the several sections of the country to which they originally belonged, more satisfactorily to themselves, and at a less expense.

4. It is apprehended that such an institution would check the flow of Christian sympathy on the part of relatives and the public generally. The sacrifices which friends sometimes make for returned missionaries are a valuable means of grace to themselves, and bind them more strongly to the missionary cause. The loss of that demonstration of personal interest in individual missionaries which is often given, would be a very serious deprivation to the objects of it.

5. It is desirable for the benefit of the missionary cause, that the personal influence of returned missionaries, and especially of those most highly esteemed for the length and value of their services, should be diffused throughout the churches, and be particularly felt in those localities and circles of society with which they have had the most intimate associations. To collect them into one place would take away from the Board, to a great extent, a most useful, and, indeed, indispensable agency for creating or deepening an interest in behalf of missions, obtaining new missionaries, and calling forth pecuniary contributions.

Another matter of interest to many minds is that of a special fund, the income of which shall be devoted to a suitable provision for the children of missionaries, superannuated and disabled missionaries, and the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries. It has been stated in this paper, that a plan for such a fund was several times approved by the Board in an early period of its history; but failing then to call forth pecuniary support, and the subject having had further discussion, it was subsequently renounced.

At the meeting in Utica, in 1855, it was brought up anew, and a very able committee was appointed "to consider the propriety and expediency of making some permanent provision for the support of superannuated and disabled missionaries, and also to inquire into the expediency of revising the present rules respecting the children of missionaries," which was to report at the next meeting of the Board. The committee not reporting at the following annual meeting, it was continued; and at Providence, in 1857, two reports were presented: one, by a majority, in favor of the plan of a permanent special fund, and another by a single member, in opposition to that plan. The subject was fully and ably discussed by members of the Board; and the missionaries present, through one whom they requested to speak as their representative, made known their sentiments, in substantial accord with the views expressed in the minority report. At the conclusion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as a substitute for those reported by the committee, viz.: —

"*Resolved*, That it is highly desirable to cherish and strengthen a warm Christian sympathy in behalf of those who have been disabled in their work as missionaries, and towards their widows and children; and that it is desirable to open all suitable channels for the practical expression of such sympathy.

"*Resolved*, That the Prudential Committee will receive and cheerfully appropriate, according to the same principles which have hitherto governed them in the premises, whatever legacies or contributions may be made from year to year, and designated by their donors for this specific object."

Ten years have since passed away. It seems to the Prudential Committee that it is advisable to look at the subject again, with reference to a change in the policy adopted, if that, on a new examination, shall be adjudged expedient, for the more perfect satisfaction of the public mind, if the conclusion previously arrived at shall be sustained.

At the risk of making this communication unreasonably long, we beg leave to indicate the line of thought taken on each side of this important question. In favor of the plan of a fund, it is argued: —

1. That many of the missionaries of the Board are now approaching the evening of their days; and in the probably rapid extension of missions, the widows and children of missionaries will become more numerous, while the sympathy awakened in their favor in the first novelty of missions has in great measure subsided. More numerous calls for relief, therefore, do and will arise, and larger annual appropriations must be made to meet them.

2. The obligations under which we are placed, by justice and Christian kindness, to make adequate provision for those who have become broken down in this service, is not adequately met when the needed help is to be sought as a charity, by an annually renewed application to the Prudential Committee, however kind and liberal may be the feelings of that Committee.

3. It is most painful to the most conscientious and well deserving missionaries, in addition to applying for what is in its aspect a charity, to use for their support, when disabled, what is given for the heathen. Some deny themselves unduly under the influence of this feeling. It would be a great relief to them to be aided from a fund contributed expressly for that object.

4. As long as the means for the support of disabled missionaries, and the children and widows of missionaries, are taken from the annual receipts of the Board, they must necessarily be dispensed with a sparing hand. A fund seems to be necessary in order to the larger provision which, from the greater cost of living and education, is now required for the comfort of the disabled and dependent, and in order to satisfactory arrangements for children.

5. It may be anticipated that, if a relief fund should now be approved, it would soon reach as large an amount as is desirable, from legacies and donations which would not otherwise be given to the Board; and the annual receipts of the Board would thus be relieved from the considerable charge that is made upon them by the calls which it is its design to meet.

The objections which have been made to a permanent fund, and which are now felt by many who are exceeded by none in sympathy with the classes of persons whom it is desired to benefit, are such as these: —

1. Permanent funds, much beyond what is needful as a basis of credit in the commercial world, ought not to be possessed by missionary societies. Like other funds for religious and benevolent purposes, they are liable in time to perversion and abuse. They easily become an occasion of alienation and strife between parties in the bodies which hold them. When unduly enriched, missionary societies are regarded with more jealousy and less affection; and the Christian public responds less freely to their appeals.

2. A fund, if possessed, should be administered on the same principles and under the same regulations as ought to govern the appropriations to the same objects from the annual income of the Board. If thus administered, no real advantages would result to the missionaries from it. The annual contributions are given for all proper objects of expenditure by the Board, and are therefore given for that provision which may properly be extended to all persons for whom it should care. Hence there is no valid ground for a reluctance to receive needed aid from the treasury which the rules of the Board recognize it as right to give, or to receive it in the manner which is, on the whole, most expedient.

3. While the disbursements from a fund may be made on the principle of meeting each case as it arises, with a judicious regard to its special circumstances and merits, the tendency of arguments sometimes urged for its establishment is towards

a system of regular pensions; the evils of which it is of the greatest importance to avoid.

4. A special fund, if large, would be sure to increase the already existing difficulties in the way of equitably and properly arranging for the support of disabled missionaries and the widows of missionaries. Missionaries return home, to remain, after different periods of service, and in widely differing circumstances and relations. Hence they do not equally deserve assistance from funds committed to the Board, or they deserve it in different degrees. But the facts which determine the character of their claims are often not known to the public, and it is frequently inexpedient to publish them. The support of those whose claims are not valid would be a perversion of missionary funds; yet such persons may be the most ready and the most persistent in asking and receiving aid. On the present system it is sometimes difficult to prevent such perversions; but with a large permanent fund, even if wholly under the control of the Prudential Committee, the embarrassment in dealing with such cases would be much augmented.

5. It is said that missionaries have themselves a strong interest in opposing such a fund, because of its influence upon their own personal and family relations and prospects. Its tendency, in proportion to its magnitude, would be to diminish the feeling of obligation and inclination in relatives resulting from consanguinity, or from old personal friendships, to aid returned missionaries and their children in obtaining employment, education, and a comfortable and useful livelihood. The weakening of this great natural law of social existence, and the influence in restraining the outflowings of these natural fountains towards children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, cousins, and the friends of early years, would be to them more of a calamity than any special advantages from a fund would be a benefit.

6. The present system puts the missionaries of the Board who need aid in a position really better than that occupied by very many ministers, who have been equally laborious and faithful in their Master's cause, in our own country; and it can easily be sustained, and made to meet all proper claims upon the Board as well as they can be answered from the income of a fund, while the evils and perils of a large permanent fund are avoided.

The Prudential Committee, expressing no opinion of their own on these topics thus presented, submit the whole subject to the consideration of the Board.

This paper was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Hon. William A. Buckingham, William H. Jessup, Esq., Dr. Sweetser, Dr. Chickering, Rev. J. W. Dulles, William Darling, Esq., and Horace Stillman, Esq. This Committee subsequently reported "in part," as follows: —

During the present session of the Board, the Committee have not time to consider properly a subject involving, as this does, the personal necessities of the missionaries, and the future action of the Board; or to present suggestions which will be likely to relieve those necessities, and make such action wise and permanent. But they are of the opinion that a larger appropriation should be made for the children of missionaries, and would submit the accompanying resolution, and ask leave to report further at the next annual meeting of the Board: —

*Resolved*, That the rules relating to grants to children of missionaries, adopted by this Board in 1834, be so amended as to authorize the Prudential Committee to make a grant not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars a year for each child, until they are eighteen years of age.

This report was accepted and the resolution adopted; and at the suggestion of the same Committee, the following persons were added to their number: Hon. Henry W. Taylor, Hon. William Strong, Hon. William Haile, and Hon. John B. Page.

Secretary Treat, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, presented the following special report: —

### THE CLAIMS OF CHINA UPON CHRISTIANS IN AMERICA.

The Prudential Committee are constrained to ask the attention of the Board to a country which makes a stronger appeal to its sympathies than any other. Of the five great missionary fields, four are receiving a culture in some measure proportionate to their wants. But the land which lies farthest from us as we turn to the east, and nearest to us as we turn to the west, is comparatively unsupplied. With one half of the pagan world, it has scarcely one fifteenth of the missionary force.

If we look at the empire of China as a whole, we find it, with one exception, the largest which has ever existed. Its position, moreover, is singularly felicitous. Lying on the eastern slope of the great plateau of Central Asia, and for this reason ever looking toward the Pacific, it has resources of inconceivable diversity and richness. Embracing, as it does, thirty-eight degrees of latitude and seventy-four degrees of longitude, occupying every conceivable altitude from the sea-line to the snow-line, its soil has yielded for ages whatever is needful, whether for the comfort or the luxury of man. On the other hand, with a single river that bears upon its bosom the commerce of one hundred and seventy millions; with a canal, finished before the birth of Columbus, and yet twice as long as the one which some of us have crossed so frequently on our way hither; with a coast-line thousands of miles in length,—it has advantages for traffic with other lands almost without a parallel.

It was to be expected that such a country would teem with rational life. But the reality has transcended the boldest thought of earlier times. A recent work of high authority makes the population of the empire 500,000,000. The common estimate for China Proper, as it is called, is 400,000,000; so that a country smaller than the United States is to be accounted ten times as populous.

It becomes a question of the gravest import, "What is the spiritual condition of these hundreds of millions?" Dwelling among these highlands and lowlands, looking out upon this peerless sea, surrounded by the amplest proofs of an infinite and loving presence, and hearing such constant calls to every noble and reverent feeling,—surely they ought to have reached the highest style of human excellence. What is the fact?

Development there has been, in certain directions surprising development; and we discover also a strange tenacity of life. Before the founding of Rome, prior to the first monarchs of Israel, China had attained to the dignity of a settled State; not, indeed, with its present greatness, but with all the germs of that greatness. Not only has she grown as other States have grown — that which shortened other histories has lengthened hers. "She has spread," says Medhurst, "not by conquering, but by being conquered." And there has been, moreover, something higher and nobler than barbaric force. Long ago there was steady, patient industry, — attested, for example, by the Great Wall, hoary through the lapse of twenty centuries, but to-day the mightiest defensive structure in the world; a rare capacity for organization, — attested by its marvelous system of government; an open eye for the phenomena of nature, — hence the mariner's compass; wonderful aptitude for useful discovery, — hence the art of printing, gunpowder, porcelain, known first in the Orient, and then loaned to the Occident. In the days of Alfred the Great this remote country, in mere civilization, took precedence of all others. And much further back, when the old Britons were simply unclad savages, "the very plebeians of China were clothed in silk."

But this civilization has always been a heathen civilization. Upon the entire edifice, from top-stone to foundation-stone, we must write, "Alienated from the life of God." In truth, we might almost affirm that, in the first chapter of Romans, the Apostle to the Gentiles, as God's seer, had these hundreds of millions directly before him. No sun-picture of yesterday is truer to the life. It is for such a people, so sinful, so needy, that the Prudential Committee ask the gospel of Christ.

They will first adduce certain arguments which appeal to the friends of missions everywhere.

1. They must be allowed to make a more distinct reference to *the immense number to be saved.* Let us assume 400,000,000 as the population of the empire; and let us suppose them to pass before us, say five abreast, at the pace of one mile an hour. From morning to night, from night to morning, the ear is burdened by their heavy, incessant tread. Who now will stand and wait till the last detachment shall have marched by? A procession of a few thousands becomes to the spectator, not unfrequently, a painful weariness. But these dusky forms, these children of dark hearts, will consume seven years in defiling before us, a long, unresting funeral train! We are awe-struck and confounded, — myriads upon myriads, millions upon millions, all journeying like ourselves to the judgment-seat, and all ignorant of the way of life!

2. Another argument is *the divine interposition* in behalf of China. When the hearts of Christians first yearned for the redemption of this land, it rose before them like a strongly guarded fortress, the Ehrenbreitstein of heathenism. Barriers which are formidable everywhere, were found compacted and strengthened here with amazing skill. Morrison went forth, sixty years ago, the forlorn hope of evangelism. Others joined him, among them our own missionaries; but prior to 1842, they could only exclaim, "How long, O Lord, how long!" Then, however, "He that is glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength," came forth from his place; and his own arm brought salvation unto him. In the exercise of his high prerogative as King of kings, he caused the wrath of man to praise him; and the red hand of war was permitted to unbar the two-leaved gates. Slowly and heavily, with manifold obstructions and delays, they turned back upon their rusty hinges; and now we are told that the whole empire is open to the heralds of the cross. "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes!"

3. *The signal success which may be anticipated*, is another argument. Many have regarded China as an exceedingly difficult, if not an altogether unhopeful field, partly because of its religion, and partly because of its extent. But Hindooism is worse to grapple with than Boodhism; Islamism is worse; and yet both are to be swept from the face of the earth. On the other hand, the magnitude of the work may become itself a ground of hope. As the land of Sinim, in the counsels of the Father, is made sure to Christ, we have a right to expect unwonted displays of his power, — pentecostal seasons that shall affect entire provinces. What has lately taken place upon a small scale, may take place, at no distant day, upon a much larger scale. Let us not be faithless, but believing.

4. *The hazard of delay* should not be overlooked. This is two-fold. (1.) It is quite possible, to say the least, that political changes may arrest, or at any rate retard, the labors of missionaries. For such a land there is not, there cannot be, permanent repose. (2.) The Man of Sin is there, and will be there, whoever else shall be absent. His concern for the Chinese began far back in the past. Five hundred and sixty years ago he placed an Archbishop at Peking, with seven suffragans. Though the door seemed to be shut against him for a time, his labors for the last three hundred years have scarcely been suspended. The extremest threats have been made and executed; but they have only verified the maxim, "Rome never yields." The prize is great, even the conquest of one third of our race; and the sacrifices made to gain it will be great. Recently an extraordinary zeal has been manifested. "The activity of the Romish Church in China," says Sir John Davis, "has no rival as to either numbers or enterprise." Such a record, in coming years, ought to be simply impossible.

But there are arguments which address themselves with peculiar force to Christians in America.

1. *The physical characteristics of our country fit us for great missionary undertakings.* Lands, like races, are created for definite ends. Greece and Italy, in ancient times,

England and Holland, in modern times, were commissioned to evolve, as well an outward as an inward life. The sea was to give them wealth at home and empire abroad. Our fatherland, especially, with its dexterous enterprise and its sturdy Protestantism, was to illustrate the priceless value of its sea-girt home.

But what other nation has such power of self-projection as our own? We have, on the one hand, a material prosperity which will suffice for the largest achievements, and we have, on the other, the readiest and broadest theatre therefor. This home of ours, so far removed from the jostlings and entanglements of European life, and yet so central withal, God has given to us for this very end, that we may go forth to the bays and harbors and rivers of other lands, and preach the unsearchable riches of Christ.

2. *The annals of our country point to great missionary undertakings.* Columbus had scarcely opened the new world to the old, when Luther burned the Pope's bull at Wittenberg, thereby lifting his stalwart arm against the despotism of Rome. But the blow was worth more to Britain than to Germany, more to America than to Britain. Just a hundred years later, — English Puritanism having reached its opening manhood, — the Pilgrims stepped forth upon Plymouth Rock. Then commenced a struggle, eventful for this land, eventful for all lands. "Shall this feeble band, with such as may follow from time to time, conquer the difficulties which lie in their path, or must they finally succumb?" For a century and two thirds, in one form or another, the conflict went forward. At the end, however, forests had been leveled; churches had been built; the institutions needful for a young State had been founded; independence had been won. And it deserves our especial notice, that the new life which began to quicken our nation, when these United States had become, strictly and truly, one and inseparable, synchronized perfectly with the commencement of modern missions. Soon the era of revivals followed, and in due time the era of American missions. Afterward, just as fast as God was pleased to open the pagan world to the gospel of his Son, just so fast did he give us the ability to preach that gospel. Why was it, except to teach us, in language that we could not misunderstand, the divinely-appointed uses of our prosperity? And that old objection, "The home work and the foreign work are too much for us." How suddenly and completely has he swept it away! By that war which has just closed, he has taught us that whatever we wish to accomplish, we can accomplish. Doing great things for the heathen, therefore, has ceased to be a question of power; henceforth it is simply a question of will.

3. *China has become our western neighbor.* When we first turned to the furthest Orient, as a possible field for our efforts, we were obliged to look across the entire eastern continent. The land of Sinim was to us the "Ultima Thule." But no sooner did it begin to surrender its policy of isolation, than our relations to it began to change; as if God had sealed up its gates till we should be ready to enter them. Five years from the treaty of Nanking, California was ours. At that date, however, San Francisco was farther from us, practically, than Canton; and hence the iron-track crossed the Isthmus of Panama eight years later, making the time to the Golden Gate only three weeks. But there remained still a long voyage to China, and few ships were sailing thither. Hence it has come to pass, since we met at Pittsfield one year ago, that a line of steamers has undertaken to bridge the Great Sea; and a missionary brother, who left New York on the 10th of August, is now, we may hope, drawing near to the land of his adoption. In a very short time, we shall hear of unresting railway trains passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and then a single month will take a reinforcement from Massachusetts Bay to Shanghai. Who can fail to interpret this rapid march of events? Surely, the God of missions has brought this empire, so populous, so idolatrous, nearer and nearer, that we may accept the field which he has assigned us.

4. *As China is destined to enrich us with her commerce, it becomes us, as a Christian people, to enrich her with the words of eternal life.* The best which she can give, she will pour into our lap with ever-increasing profusion. Be it ours to say to her, "Silver

and gold have we; and you shall receive them from us with no stinted measure. But such things perish with the using. Better than all else, we offer you treasure in heaven." This were an interchange of values worthy of the name which we bear, — *carnal things received, spiritual things given in return.* It would do something, moreover, to repair the wrongs which the greed of wealth has inflicted upon the Chinese. For hundreds of years men have gone to their shores eager for gain; but too many have left, for the dollars which they made, the vices which were their shame.

5. In evangelizing China, *we shall do much to raise our country to the proper level of a Christian State.* If we compare the life of any consistent believer with what may be called the life of any existent nation, the contrast will fill our hearts with sadness. What the former would scorn to do, the latter, perhaps, will not scruple to do. Many an Englishman has blushed for the opium war. Many an American has blushed for the injustice done to the red man; and we hang our heads to-day, because the times of this costly wrong-doing still linger. Hence it should be our constant aim to bring the life of the State into harmony with that of the individual, so that whatever dishonors a man, shall be impossible for a people. To effect this, however, our churches need to be clothed with power from on high. How shall they secure the blessing?

Let us suppose them to resolve, humbly, prayerfully. "According to the ability which the Lord has given us, we will send the gospel to China." It is an honest purpose; it is faithfully kept. Every steamer that crosses the Pacific is freighted in part with missionaries. Those who remain behind, account themselves simply home-partners; and so their alms and their hearts are always going forth to the common work. Wherever the glad tidings are preached, therefore, whether in the temples of Boodh, or the dwellings of the poor, whether on the shore of the sea, or far back among the mountains, they become the power of God unto salvation. Converts are multiplied as the drops of the morning; and in the fullness of their young, joyous life, they turn to us and invoke the divine benediction upon us.

Here then we have three elements of power: (1.) The pleasure which Christ takes in those who honestly obey his last command. (2.) The resulting effect of a noble and generous endeavor. (3.) The supplications of new-born souls, grateful for the boon which they have received. How easily and how speedily might the churches of America, with these conditions of strength available for them, transform our national life!

Thus have the Prudential Committee endeavored to set forth the claims of China as a missionary field, first, *upon Protestant Christians everywhere;* secondly, and preëminently, *upon Protestant Christians in America.* But they must go still further, and say that *upon the churches which are represented by this Board*, there rests a special obligation. God has been pleased to give us a wider experience, a larger income, and a stronger working force, than any other society this side of the Atlantic. It becomes us, therefore, to accept the position which He has assigned us, humbly and trustfully, and to ask that grace may be given us to do all His will. With no rivalries, except such as would fain achieve the most for the Master's honor, let us go boldly forward, inviting our brethren of every name to stand by our side in that supreme conflict which is soon to be joined with the powers of darkness.

This paper was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Dr. J. B. Condit, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Blodgett, Dr. Russell, Hon. C. N. Olds, Dr. Budington, and Rev. A. C. Adams. Dr. Condit, in behalf of this Committee, presented the following report: —

In view of the facts presented in this paper, and so forcibly urged, the Committee would call for the special consideration of the claims of China at this time.

As China constitutes so large a part of the inheritance given to Christ, there is a peculiar obligation resting on the Church to evangelize it. There is no good reason for directing our efforts chiefly to the little islands that dot the ocean, or to small kingdoms, with their

one hundred thousand or five hundred thousand inhabitants. While we are impelled to seek the salvation of these by the great argument for missions founded on the cross and the command of Christ, this argument presses upon us with augmented power in respect to that land where four hundred millions of souls wait for the gospel.

The character of the Chinese people gives special interest to their claims. A barbarous people needs the gospel as much as those who are civilized. It is adapted to them. But we cannot help turning with deep sympathy and strong hope to a land where intellect is working in the established forms of political and educational organizations, yet destitute of Christianity. It is not our first work there to "teach the people to think." There is a mental capacity in large portions of the people, developed and applied both in literature and the arts. This civilization is indeed "heathen," but it is ready for the infusion of Christianity to purify and direct its forces in a sound religious culture, so that this empire may become a mighty power for the maintenance and propagation of the gospel. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

*Resolved*, That this Board, with reliance on God, does now accept the work which Providence throws upon it for the evangelization of China; and assured of the abundant ability of the churches, and of the favorable response of devoted young men in our Theological Seminaries to the appeal that shall be made to them, do recommend a speedy enlargement of the missionary force in that empire.

Earnest remarks upon the subject were made by Dr. Condit, Rev. J. L. Nevius, missionary of the Presbyterian Board, from China, Dr. Cox, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. Wm. Wisner and Dr. Budington, and the resolution was unanimously adopted; the congregation also, by rising, unanimously assenting to the vote.

Secretary Clark read the following special Report, in behalf of the Prudential Committee.

### THE NECESSITIES OF THE FOREIGN FIELD.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of our time is the opportunity for enlarged Christian effort. Pressing are the calls, multiplied are the opportunities and the facilities for such effort at home; but may we not say that abroad, the calls are yet more pressing, the opportunities and facilities more abundant, and the possible results yet grander in relation to the triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom? Our work is apostolic; it is to evangelize whole nations; to plant Christian institutions, and to lay the foundations of Christian culture and Christian civilization amid destitute millions. The labor of detail, characteristic of the home work, the carrying of the gospel into every household and neighborhood, is not the work of the missionary — it belongs to the native agency he shall train up; and the support of churches and schools, after they have been once established, belongs not to us but to the native Christians. Our work is purely evangelistic. Hence its economy of men and means; hence, too, the possibility of its early success. One man, upon the average, throughout the whole foreign field, for a population of 100,000, is perhaps all we need, all that it may be really desirable to have, for the best success in training up independent, self-supporting churches of Christ. The Eastern Turkey mission ask for but *twelve* men and a physician, for a field of 160,000 square miles — nearly four times the size of the State of New York, with a population of from two and a half to three millions, and say they would have no more if we had a hundred to spare. The progress that is making in that field, upon the faithful carrying out of this principle, proves that they are right. To carry forward this work upon the apostolic plan, requires of course the best minds of the church, and offers them the largest field for the exercise of all their powers.

Hitherto we have asked that the world might be opened to the influence of the gospel. The prayer has been heard; the world is open. Hitherto the work has been at a great distance, and attended with peculiar trials and hardships. That time is past. The improved methods of communication have brought the fields of missionary effort to our very doors. The most remote is practically nearer to us than England was fifty years ago.

The time of harvest has come. Hitherto, except at the Hawaiian Islands, it has been a season of preparation — of seed-sowing. The barriers which ages of false worship had reared, were to be thrown down; the prejudices of the people were to be overcome by practical illustrations of the power of the gospel, and of the unselfish aims of the missionaries. In the mean time, explorations were to be made; the best centres of influence selected; native languages mastered; the Scriptures given to the people in their own tongue; a Christian literature created; a knowledge acquired of the manners and customs of different peoples, and the best methods of reaching them with the gospel; also of the peculiarities of climate, and the means necessary for the preservation of health, and to secure proper comforts for missionary families. All this was to be done, and in great measure has been done. The skirmish line has done its work, it is time for the grand army to advance and take possession, in the name of its Great Leader.

The manifest blessing of God upon the labors of the past year, — in the establishment of new churches, in the development of the native pastorate, in the larger additions than usual to the native churches, in opening new fields to the efforts of the missionaries, — all call for an enlargement of our operations, and promise the richest returns. Yet the work has been sadly hindered for want of men to follow up the advantages gained. Station after station, won by years of labor and the sacrifice of many lives, has been given up. Again and again has the sad intelligence reached us of a devoted missionary sinking down at his post, overborne by his burdens and unrelieved. Almost every mail brings us tidings of new openings for the truth, of new and important centres that should at once be occupied. Cheered as we have been by the privilege of sending out thirty new laborers the past year, they have gone to help carry on the work already in hand; not a single new post is to be taken. The most urgent necessities of the different fields only have been met. Not a man for Micronesia, Africa, Ceylon, Foochow, and only one, a missionary physician, for North China, where we would gladly send twenty each year, for the next dozen years.

Mr. Snow, in Micronesia, seven hundred miles away from any Christian brother of his own race, in the midst of a work already rich in results and of yet richer promise as it spreads from island to island, toils on alone. Our good friends Walker and Bushnell, faint and weary after more than twenty years of patient watching and waiting, holding one of the gateways to Central Africa, beg us to send men, white or colored, as we can, to preach Christ to the multitudes within, who are ready to perish. Among the Zulus, the instructions of the missionaries are eagerly sought in neighborhoods hitherto indifferent or opposed; and the anxious inquiry is made, why the white men, across the ocean, do not come and tell them of the way of salvation? Is it because they want to keep heaven to themselves?

While diplomats are digesting protocols and ultimata, and the armies of ambitious monarchs are waiting marching orders, the missionaries of the Board are rapidly settling the Eastern question. Give them but a few years more, and twenty more men to help them, with the same divine favor that has crowned these efforts for the last ten years, and they will hope to make sure the evangelization of the Turkish Empire. But no time is to be lost. The awakened interest in the truth, the remarkable progress of the last few years, the attempted reforms in the Armenian church, the comparative freedom to labor now enjoyed, which the great political changes impending may seriously interrupt, urge us to the most strenuous efforts, while the day lasts. With a just view of the greatness of the missionary work, and the opportunities now open to them, Drs. Van Dyck, Jessup, and Riggs, decline the most important positions in the church at home, that they may accomplish a greater work for Christ among the Arabs and the Armenians.

And what shall we say of India, now in process of moral and religious disintegration? The vital forces of Christianity must be thrown in to reorganize it in the interest of the

gospel. Its hoary systems of religion and superstition, that have so long blinded the mind and corrupted the heart, are giving way before the light of truth. Thousands of young men, graduated from government schools every year, are renouncing the old ways, and teaching others also. Who shall teach them the way of life? English railways, English laws, English schools, the new spirit of enterprise that is being awakened, all know nothing of the thousand social distinctions interwoven with the forms of idolatrous worship. Missionaries of all denominations, Christians in civil and military life, unite in a most earnest appeal. "In God's name," they cry, "and in the name of Him who hath redeemed us to God by his blood, we appeal for help." Hazen, in view of the weakness of the Mahratta mission, writes, "truly it seems an *extremity* to us." Bruce, left alone in charge of three districts, each enough for one man, with ten churches and over thirty native helpers, feels "oppressed with responsibility." Chester, at Dindigul, in the Madura Mission, asks what he can do alone in the one thousand villages of his station. Tracy, who has just come home, speaks of the prospect as never so encouraging as at present. Howland, of Ceylon, says of the work there, "it is *now or never*." Twelve men are needed at once to work the fields left to our exclusive occupation in India and Ceylon.

But the great field, and soon to be the nearest, is China. The way is open for the most extended labors. Twelve years ago the number of converts scarcely exceeded the number of missionaries; now it is twenty to one, and rapidly increasing. From Foochow we hear of a spirit of inquiry among the people, and calls to new places. Forty men unite to send a delegation a hundred miles or more, to Tientsin, to inquire after the new doctrine, and to ask for a missionary teacher. Mr. Chapin writes of crowds of more than two thousand persons gathering about him on a recent preaching tour. Mr. Goodrich, who began his missionary career by leading the singing in public worship on the first Sabbath and by preaching within six months after his arrival in the country, preaches daily to large audiences a few miles from Peking. Mr. Blodgett can find no time for a visit home, which his excessive labors and the care of his family seem to make necessary. Mr. Gulick, from a pass in the Great Wall, looks out northward upon the rural population of Mongolia, and southward upon the teeming multitudes of China, now accessible to the heralds of the cross. Such is the field now waiting for the gospel, with its four hundred millions of human souls, supplied, as yet, by missionaries of all evangelical denominations, at the rate of one missionary to four millions of people, or nine for a population as large as that of the United States.

In view of facts like these, are we not called to greater and more earnest effort, to larger offerings of men and means to secure the early triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth? Do not the watchmen cry from every high tower, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Is not God calling upon his church, by the abundant openings for Christian effort in heathen countries, and by unwonted triumphs of the gospel where it is proclaimed: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitation; spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes"! Is not our Lord calling upon us, of this most highly favored of Christian lands, by all the heightened claims upon our service in consequence of special mercies to us as a people during these past years, by all the faith, the prayer, the sacrifices, of the devoted men and women who have gone forth to labor in the cause, — by all the solemn significance of his last command and the preciousness of his farewell promise, — to go forward? Is not his voice sounding along the lines of the sacramental host; do we not hear it at every station and outpost, "Forward!" "Lo! I am with you."

The Prudential Committee ask for eighteen new missionaries, (including those now under appointment,) and three missionary physicians, to reinforce the stations already occupied; and for forty new missionaries to occupy new and inviting fields: — sixty-one men, apostles all, for the proper carrying forward of the work committed to their care.

This paper was referred to the Committee on the Home Department, and Dr. Stearns, the Chairman, in behalf of that Committee, reported on the subject as follows: —

The Prudential Committee "ask for eighteen new missionaries (including those now under appointment) and three missionary physicians, to reinforce the stations already occupied; and for forty new missionaries to occupy new and inviting fields," making sixty-one in all, whom they would be glad to send forth without delay, as necessary to a proper carrying forward of the work committed to them. They give their reasons for this demand, with a clearness and cogency of argument which ought not to be resisted. In this opinion as to necessity, the Board, and the churches sustaining it, will doubtless fully agree. But the question rises, how shall the men so loudly called for be obtained? We have been calling for years, and until recently but very few have responded to the call; and still the quota required is very, very far from being filled. Your Committee ask whether these calls are in all respects rightly directed? Are they not addressed too much to the air, or too indefinitely to *somebody, somewhere* in the churches? Is not our call for volunteers, too often, a call for men who, if they have something of the spirit of enlistment in their hearts, know little of the practical methods by which the enrolling of their names can be secured? It is one thing to ask somebody, somewhere, to go on a mission, — who knows not how he shall begin to go or to prepare himself to go, even if he desires to do it, — and a very different thing to ask an *individual*, face to face, if he will go, and then, by personal information, make his way plain before him. Your Committee are unanimously impressed with the conviction that, if the Board really desires more men, they should call *them* as well as call *for* them; that while they encourage volunteers, as heretofore, a sort of apostolic necessity should be laid upon others, and upon some of the choicest souls among our young men preparing for the ministry, that they should go and preach the gospel to the heathen. Let some of our Secretaries, and returned missionaries, whose hearts are all aglow with the love of souls, and souls among the heathen, visit our Theological Seminaries and Colleges, and present to our young men the woes and the wants of the world, and the encouragements, such as those noticed in the first section of the paper under review, — namely, that "the work is purely evangelic," that "one man for a hundred thousand" of the worlds' population might, with God's blessing, evangelize the whole earth, — and show them practically and exactly what they are to do, in order to enlist themselves as special soldiers in this great war of the Lord; and then, when some have volunteered because they cannot help it, let others be selected, and personally invited and encouraged to engage in the blessed service; not forgetting, all the while, to "pray unto the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

We believe that, in some such way as this, all the men needed can be secured, while indefinite calls will be like those in the Drama, where one says "I can *call* spirits from the vasty deep," but another responds, "Will they come when you call them?" We must not merely call spirits, but we must *find* the spirits, and call them to the service needed after we have found them. Your Committee suggest, in conclusion, the following resolution: —

*Resolved*, That the Prudential Committee be requested to consider the expediency of sending a special delegation, consisting of one or more of the Secretaries of the Board, and of one or more of our missionary brethren who may be in the country at the time, or other equally qualified persons, to our Theological Seminaries and Colleges, who shall fully and fairly present the claims of missions upon young men preparing for the ministry, and after consulting with the officers of these institutions, shall, in coöperation with them, select suitable men for special service in this work of missions, and encourage them to undertake it; and, in general, that the practice of calling *men*, as well as calling for them, which has already been to some extent inaugurated, shall be more fully prosecuted.

Impressive remarks were made upon this subject by Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Secretary Clark, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Stearns, and several others; and the report, with the resolution, was accepted and adopted.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

On the motion of Secretary Treat, it was

*Resolved,* That the Business Committee be requested to report, at some time during the sessions of this meeting, a body of Rules to be observed at future meetings of the Board.

In accordance with this resolution, the following Rules were reported by the Committee and adopted by the Board: —

1. The President shall take the Chair at the hour designated for the commencement of any session, when the meeting, and each subsequent session, shall be opened with prayer and such other devotional services as he shall think proper; after which, in case a quorum be found present, the Board shall proceed to business.

2. At the opening of every Annual Meeting, (as soon as an Assistant Recording Secretary shall have been appointed,) the President shall require the reading of the material parts of the journal of the Annual Meeting next preceding; and at the opening of every morning session the journal of the preceding day shall be read.

3. During the first session of every Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint a Committee of Arrangements and a Business Committee.

4. During the first session of every Annual Meeting, the President shall appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to nominate the standing committees on the Treasurer's Report, the different parts of the Prudential Committee's Report, the Place and Preacher for the next Meeting, and the Officers of the Board; said Committee of Nomination to make their report before or at the close of the next business session, when the President shall forthwith ask the Board to vote upon the appointment or rejection of each of the committees nominated, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

5. All other committees shall be appointed by the President.

6. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, and he may speak on such questions in preference to other members.

7. When a question is under debate, the President shall only receive motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order.

8. Motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the yeas and nays, shall be taken without debate.

9. When a committee to whom any matter may have been referred, shall recommend any specific action to the Board, (other than an order to print the Prudential Committee's Report), such action shall be embodied in resolutions, and the question will be, Shall the report of your committee be accepted and the resolutions be adopted? In case such committee (or others) shall wish the Board to adopt not only their conclusions but their reasonings, opinions, and statements, the question will be, Shall the report of your committee be adopted? In other cases the question will be, Shall the report of your committee be accepted?

10. When any member shall ask that a question be determined by yeas and nays, the President shall accede to such request, provided one fifth of the persons present entitled to vote agree therewith.

11. The President shall declare all votes; but if the correctness of his decision shall be questioned, he shall order a count of the persons voting.

*Rights and Duties of Members.*

1. All members, whether corporate or honorary, shall have the privilege alike of participating in any business of the Board, the right of voting being restricted by the charter to corporate members.

2. All propositions submitted to the Board, excepting such as are contained in reports duly made thereto, or motions growing out of such reports, shall be referred to the Business Committee without debate. In case, however, any person shall feel aggrieved by the refusal of such Committee to report on a matter so referred, he shall be entitled to move that the Committee be instructed to report, and such motion shall be debatable.

3. No member while speaking shall be interrupted by another, except through a call to order, or a request for leave to make an explanation, which may be granted or not, in the discretion of the person having the floor.

4. No member shall speak more than once on the same question to the exclusion of

any one who has not spoken, and never more than twice without the consent of the Board.

5. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the President so direct.

6. After a question shall have been put to the Board in session, no member shall speak thereon.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Dr. Sweetser, in behalf of a Committee first appointed in 1864, reported as follows: —

The Committee to whom was referred "the subject of arrangements for the Annual Meeting of the Board, with reference especially to securing ample opportunity for the members to participate in the deliberations, and also to the demand made upon the hospitalities of the people with whom the Board meet," respectfully present the following Report.

The attention of the Board was called to this subject, from an impression that serious inconveniences were experienced, in both particulars above specified, from the great increase in numbers of the friends of missions brought together at the annual meetings. The most spacious churches and halls have been found inadequate to the full accommodation desired on these occasions, and the most ample and generous hospitality, it has been thought, has been somewhat heavily taxed. Your Committee are of the opinion that this state of things should be accepted with devout gratitude, indicating, as it does, the breadth and depth of the interest felt in the evangelization of the world. While a diminution of earnest coöperation with the Board would immediately show itself in a decreased attendance upon the annual meetings, it is to be feared that any measures adopted, the legitimate effect of which would be to limit the range of the invitation given, or materially to lessen the numbers of friends present, would result in a diminution of interest in the work of missions. These convocations exert an influence upon the missionary spirit in the churches not easily measured. So salutary and desirable is this influence, that any interference with it, by the establishment of regulations, would, to say the least, be exceedingly hazardous. Your committee do not see the way to any safe legislation upon the subject. It would be exceedingly difficult to lay down a general rule sufficiently flexible to meet the wide disparity in the individual cases to which it would be applied. It seems to the Committee more wise to leave the subject to be regulated according to circumstances as they may arise. The experience of the Board justifies a full reliance upon the sound judgment and large generosity of those whose interest in missions prompts them to undertake this service, in some regards onerous, but in the end, remunerative a thousand fold. The Committee of Arrangements appointed to provide for a meeting cannot be, and are not, called upon to perform impossibilities. It is believed that it is safe to leave the entire adjustment of all the practical questions which may arise with their good will and discretion. By correspondence with the Prudential Committee, they can obtain all necessary information in regard to particular arrangements to be made; and it can hardly be doubted that, for years to come, there will be found communities in sufficient numbers who will rejoice in the privilege of having the people of God come to them, bringing with them the blessing of rare Christian communion, and calling down upon them the richer blessing of our gracious Redeemer.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that no action be taken upon the subject.

This report was accepted by the Board.

RESIGNATIONS.

A letter was presented from Rev. Dr. Bacon, tendering his resignation as a corporate member of the Board. It was referred to the Committee on New Members for next year.

Hon. Linus Child, in behalf of the Committee on New Members appointed last year, and to whom were then referred communications from several corporate members resigning their membership, reported as follows: —

The Committee have carefully examined the communications referred to them, and are happy to find that their authors all express unabated attachment to the Board and its work, but desire a release from the responsibilities of their membership, and their obliga-

tions to attend the meetings, on account of impaired health or pressing public engagements, which render their attendance at the regular meetings of the Board impossible.

The Committee therefore recommend that the resignation of Hon. R. T. Haines, of New Jersey, B. C. Wolf, D. D., of Pennsylvania, Hon. William L. F. Warren, of New York, Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan, of Indiana, Henry Smith, D. D , of Ohio, and Hon. Samuel H. Walley, of Massachusetts, be accepted.

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

NEW MEMBERS.

The same Committee presented the following report in regard to new members: —

As the rules relating to new members, adopted at the last meeting of the Board, made material alterations in the mode of selecting such members, it was deemed advisable that more time should be given to the necessary investigation of the subject than could be conveniently done during that meeting. The Committee therefore held a special meeting at Boston, on the second day of August last, and having devoted to the subject, at said meeting, and during the present session of the Board, all the time its importance seemed to demand, now submit the result of their labors.

From an examination of the rules adopted at the last meeting of the Board, the report of the Committee by whom said rules were presented, and the action of the Board thereon, your Committee are of opinion, that the Board, by their action, put upon their rules a construction, and made an apportionment of the number of corporate members which should be due to each State.

The Committee do not express any opinion upon the question whether the apportionment of members to the several States, as adopted at the last meeting, should be binding upon future committees, or upon the future action of the Board itself. They, however, are fully satisfied, from the action of the Board at the last meeting and from their own investigations, that the present number of members is not distributed among the several States in such proportions as the best interests of the Board require. They are also of opinion, that the apportionment of the number of members as indicated in the action of the Board, at its last annual meeting, is substantially just and equitable, at least until the disproportion which now exists between the several States shall be in some degree removed.

It will be remembered that no new members have been elected for the last two years, except such as have been chosen to offices requiring the incumbents to be corporate members. The Committee have therefore concluded to recommend persons for election as corporate members at this time only with a view to an equalization of the number of members in the several States, according to the proportion adopted by the Board at its last annual meeting. The persons recommended, if elected, will only supply the deficiency of members in the States in which they reside, while the States from which no new members are now recommended will yet have their full proportion.

The Committee therefore recommend for present election as Corporate Members: —

From the State of Vermont: Hon. John B. Page, and Thaddeus Fairbanks, Esq.

From Massachusetts: Richard Borden, Esq., Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, Daniel T. Fiske, D. D., Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., Samuel M. Lane, Esq.

From Connecticut: Joseph Eldridge, D. D., Rev. William W. Davenport.

From Rhode Island: Hon. Amos C. Barstow.

From New Jersey: Aaron Carter, Jr., Esq.

From Ohio: Israel W. Andrews, D. D., Henry M. Storrs, D. D., Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, A. L. Grimes, Esq.

From Michigan: Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Hon. Solomon L. Withey.

From Indiana: Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., Samuel H. Potter, Esq.

From Illinois: Hon. Charles G. Hammond.

From Iowa: Rev. Alden B. Robbins, Hon. J. G. Foote.

From Minnesota: Daniel W. Ingersoll, Esq.

A Committee on New Members, for next year, was appointed, consisting of Judge Strong, Hon. Linus Child, John Kingsbury, Esq., Dr. George E. Adams, O. E. Wood, Esq., Hon. T. P. Handy, and Dr. S. C. Bartlett.

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Officers reported, recommending the following, who were elected for the year:—

MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., *President.*
HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *Vice-President.*
CHARLES STODDARD, Esq.,
NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.,
AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, D. D.,
HON. WILLIAM T. EUSTIS,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Esq.,
HON. ALPHEUS HARDY,
HON. LINUS CHILD,
REV. ALBERT BARNES,
ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D.,
ABNER KINGMAN, Esq..
JAMES M. GORDON, Esq.,
RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D.,
*Prudential Committee.*
REV. SELAH B. TREAT,
GEORGE W. WOOD, D. D.,
NATHANIEL G. CLARK, D. D.,
*Corresponding Secretaries.*
REV. JOHN O. MEANS,
*Recording Secretary.*
LANGDON S. WARD, Esq., *Treasurer.*
MOSES L. HALE, Esq., } *Auditors.*
JOSEPH S. ROPES, Esq. }

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

Letters of apology for their absence from the meeting were received from the following corporate members: Dr. William S. Curtis, Dr. Henry Darling, Dr. Silas Aiken, Dr. R. W. Condit, Dr. A. D. Eddy, Dr. J. F. Stearns, Dr. William Adams, Dr. R. R. Booth, Dr. Asa D. Smith, Dr. E. W. Hooker, Dr. H. A. Nelson, Dr. H. D. Kitchell, Dr. J. J. Carruthers, Dr. Baxter Dickinson, Dr. Benjamin Labaree, W. A. Booth, Esq., O. E. Wood, Esq., Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Henry White, Esq., George Kellogg, Esq., Dr. J. K. Young, Dr. T. M. Post, and W. W. Thomas, Esq.

PLACE AND PREACHER FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

The Committee on Place and Preacher for the next annual meeting, recommended that Norwich, Connecticut, be the place, Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., of St. Louis, the preacher, and Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, his alternate. These recommendations were adopted; and the following persons were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the meeting, viz.: Rev. M. M. G. Dana, Dr. H. P. Arms, Rev. R. P. Stanton, Hon. William A. Buckingham, Gen. William Williams, Messrs. Henry B. Norton, Ebenezer Learned, Joseph Selden, Henry V. Edmond, Lewis A. Hyde, and D. F. Gulliver, M. D.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

*Resolved,* That the thanks of the Board be presented to Rev. Dr. Thompson for his sermon, and that a copy be requested for publication.

*Resolved,* That the cordial thanks of this Board be tendered to the several families and to the citizens of Buffalo, for the generous and ample hospitality with which they have entertained the Board, and its members and friends, during its session in this place:

Also, to the Committee of Arrangements, and all who have aided them in the ample preparations for the meeting:

Also, to the Trustees of the several churches which have opened their houses of worship for the accommodation of the various sessions and meetings of the Board:

Also, to the choirs of the several churches, for their delightful aid in the service of sacred song:

Also, to the several railway companies which have granted free return tickets on their roads to those in attendance at this time:

Also, to the various representatives of the press, for the full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Board, spread abroad by their instrumentality.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The devotional and religious services in connection with the meeting were much as usual. Prayer was offered at the opening of each session, the assembly being led in the service successively by Dr. S. C. Aiken, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Dr. John Forsyth, Rev. Hiram Bingham, Dr. Walter Clarke, Dr. B. C. Taylor, and Dr. A. T. Chester. After the reading of the Report on the Home Department, Dr. William Wisner led in a special prayer of thanksgiving; and on other occasions, business gave place to the offering of prayer, thanksgiving, and songs of praise. Morning prayer-meetings, on Wednesday and Thursday, were largely attended. The devotional services in connection with the sermon on Tuesday evening were conducted by Dr. S. G. Brown. The sermon was by Dr. J. P. Thompson, from John i. 4, — "In Him was life; and the life was the light of men." Meetings for addresses were held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, fully attended and of great interest, in the North and the Lafayette Street churches. The Lord's Supper was administered in the First Presbyterian and the Lafayette Street churches, on Thursday afternoon, to more than 2,000 communicants. In the First Church, Dr. Forsyth presided, assisted by Rev. A. C. Adams and Dr. E. R. Beadle. At Lafayette Street, Dr. A. A. Wood presided, and was assisted by Dr. John Todd and Dr. H. M. Storrs.

The closing meeting of Friday morning was brief, that persons might have opportunity to take the cars which left the city at 10 o'clock. Addresses were made by Dr. William Wisner, Rev. M. D. Sanders, of the Ceylon mission, Dr. Hopkins, the President of the Board, — expressing warm thanks to the people of Buffalo for their hospitality and kindness to those who, in so large numbers, had been present at the meeting, — and by Dr. Walter Clarke, who responded in behalf of the people and the Committee of Arrangements at Buffalo. The parting hymn, — "Blest be the tie that binds," — was sung, when Dr. Todd offered a closing prayer and pronounced the benediction.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned to meet at Norwich, Connecticut, on the first Tuesday of October, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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## LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

### Western Turkey Mission.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

LETTER FROM MR. H. A. SCHAUFFLER, *July 30, 1867.*

*Openings among the Turks.* The following extract from Mr. Schauffler's letter is calculated to encourage the hope, that the day may not be distant when Mohammedans, in much larger numbers than heretofore, will be found looking, and turning, to the true faith and the only Saviour.

"Before Mrs. Ladd left Constantinople, she requested my wife to take the superintendence of the Armenian Bible-women in the Turkish villages not far from ——. A letter has recently come from her, in which she says that this year, for the first time in several years, the crops are turning out well, and the poor, starving people were joyfully gathering them in. But she no sooner shows herself in the fields than the women drop their implements and surround her, eager to hear the truth from her lips. Yielding to their importunity, she talks and prays with them for a while, and then reminds them of the duty of working as well as listening. 'Well,' they say, 'now we will work like the busy-bees, and when winter comes we will listen to you all the day.' As yet, no missionary has visited these people.

"The interest in these villages, taken

in connection with the statements of missionaries from the different parts of Turkey, — especially what is contained in the last annual report of the Sivas station, in reference to the accessibility of Turks in all that field, — confirms the impression we receive from what we see at the capital, that there is a pretty general forward movement going on among the Turks throughout the empire, which, like an under current, is for the most part invisible, but boils up to the surface now and then. Thus far the movement seems to be confined to a breaking away from implicit faith in Mohammed, a softening down of prejudice against Bible Christianity, (the hatred of idolatrous Christianity remaining in full force,) a curiosity to discover what are the truths of the gospel, and, in some few cases, a genuine search after salvation through Christ. It is more and more evident, that there are thousands of Mohammedans who, knowing that they are of Christian descent, and that their parents did not become Mohammedans from conviction, are secretly desirous of returning to Christianity, and would become Protestants in a moment were there no fear of persecution before their eyes. But they have no longings for a martyr's crown."

## SOPHIA.

(European Turkey, 320 miles W. N. W. of Constantinople.)

Letter from Mr. Morse, *August* 9, 1867.

*Visit to Bansko.* "Mr. Morse wrote from Samokove, where his family were spending a few weeks in the hot season. He had himself made a recent visit to the district of Kasloge, and its chief village, Bansko, and the account given of the place and people may interest some readers.

"Kasloge is the name of a district in north-eastern Macedonia. It contains eleven villages, five entirely Bulgarian, five mixed, the greater part being Bulgarians, and one Turkish. It is a beautiful plain, six miles wide and twelve long, entirely surrounded by mountains, over which no carriage-road has ever been made. Bansko is situated on the south side of the plain, and is the largest village, having between four and five thousand inhabitants, all Bulgarians.

"This place has more the appearance of an American town than any other inland place I have seen in Turkey. Stone and lime are abundant, and the buildings are mostly of stone, finished with the first quality of pine, which covers the adjacent mountains. Stone walls and board fences separate the fields around the town. A saw-mill, a town-clock, — the manufacture of one of the citizens, — and a carding-machine, also give an American appearance to the place.

*The People.* "The people are as interesting as the place. They are large and stalwart. Both men and women have a healthy, robust look, and a cheerful, independent air, very different from the sallow, over-worked, servile appearance of the villagers in the plains. Such were the people we had come to see. We had before met four or five of the citizens in different places. My helper also had visited the place six times, and had sold quite a number of books, and met with a favorable reception.

*Movements of Romanists.* "Four years before, the Catholic missionaries from Thessalonica visited the place, and induced the people to send five or six boys and as many girls to their school in Thessalonica, to be entirely under their control for six years, and to have all their expenses, of traveling, clothing, and education, borne. On our helper's first visit, the tract, 'The Pope and the Catholic Church,' produced quite an excitement. Efforts were made to get back the students. Two of the boys only escaped by flight. Public sentiment began to turn in favor of the Protestants, and last year, two students from Bansko entered our school; and it is expected that two or three more will enter this year.

*Encouragement for Protestant Efforts.* "We arrived in Bansko Friday evening and remained till Monday noon. We had a very interesting time, obtained thirty-three subscribers for Dr. Goodell's sermons,

preached in the schoolhouse, by appointment of the citizens, to over one hundred persons, and had prayers and reading of a sermon in two families, to eight and eleven persons, respectively. The citizens also drew up and subscribed a paper, pledging themselves to shut up all shops and public places on the Sabbath, and asked me to obtain a firman changing their market-day from the Sabbath to Tuesday. We hope the Lord has a good work to accomplish among this people."

## Central Turkey.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN, of Syria, *July* 26, 1867.

IT will be seen that Mr. Calhoun writes not from his own home at Abeih, in Syria, but from Kessab, an out-station of Marash. He writes respecting, as well as from, the Central Turkey field, and what he states is of the more value because stated by one not connected with the mission of which he speaks.

*Cheering Progress.* "Here I am in Kessab, one hundred and thirty miles from home, enjoying a few days of repose with Brothers Powers and Adams. I had become somewhat wearied with additional labors in connection with the theological and semi-theological students, and so, taking advantage of a short vacation, which we usually allow the seminary at midsummer, I directed my steps hither.

"With Brother Powers I became acquainted twenty-nine years ago, in Broosa, when there was no open movement among the Armenians, and but here and there an inquirer after the truth. You may imagine that we are enjoying, not a little, the review of these years and the wonders God has wrought. All this region, at that time, was unexplored. The names of Kessab and Aintab and Marash were altogether unknown in connection with the missionary work. No native helper passed this way; hardly a copy of the Scriptures had found a home in any dwelling. Now, without speaking of Aintab and other interior towns, the comparatively small town of Kessab has a church of 170 members, and a congregation of several hundreds. In all the villages and hamlets around are to be found peasants who have abandoned the old superstitions and unscriptural ceremonies, and make a public avowal of their faith in Christ, and build all their hopes of salvation on the free grace of God as proclaimed in the Bible. Tell Dr. Anderson that Muksy Hanna, the old man whom we visited when here together, nearly twelve years ago, is still alive. He was one of the first, if not the first, who came to the light in Kessab. His memory reaches back over a period of eighty-one years, and yet he is hale and active, and comparatively fresh-looking, and as much interested as ever in the work of the Lord.

"Who can feel discouraged when, in so brief a period, he has witnessed such results! Surely there will be a triumph, complete and lasting. The older I grow, the more confident I feel that the earth is the Lord's; and that no obstacles, or partial success, should for a moment damp our ardor or disturb our faith. The one thing to be most regretted is the tendency, after churches are once organized and have borne the first brunt of opposition and persecution, to lose their *aggressive* character. What a responsibility in this matter rests on missionaries; and not on them alone, but on the churches. The single remedy is in the constant coming down of the Holy Spirit, and this agency can only be secured in answer to prayer. Would that all our friends at home could realize this fact, and, in consequence, their own obligation to unceasing and believing prayer.

## Nestorian Mission — Persia.

### OROOMIAH, (Near Lake Oroomiah.)

LETTER FROM MR. SHEDD, *June* 27, 1867.

*Poverty — Oppression.* Referring to expenses of the mission to the Nestorians, Mr. Shedd notices some of the "many difficulties" which are encountered in efforts to lead the Christian people there to do more towards the support of their own in

stitutions. He states: "The two points most embarrassing, at present, are the intrigues of the Papal monks and the civil distractions of the people." After presenting a few sad illustrations of the first of these difficulties he writes: —

"The feverish, unsettled state of the people in their civil affairs is a more serious obstacle. As the spring has opened, the oppressions of the masters generally have been very severe, and in some places unprecedented. To give you as nearly as possible a correct idea of our difficulty, I will cite the condition of Saatloo. It happened to fall under my observation a day or two since, and is a fair example of nearly all Oroomiah. Some are better off, some worse, but this case shows the average condition of the people. In this village there are 45 houses. The owner of the land is a Mussulman Agha, and the Nestorians are his tenants, — or more nearly, serfs of the soil. About half the lands of the village — and the best lands — are cultivated directly by the master, — in vineyards, rice fields, mellons, grain, &c. The cultivation of these fields of the master is done by the people, under overseers, and without pay. This takes from the village, in a year, near 2,000 days' work, and at the time when the peasants have the greatest need of working for themselves. One consequence of the master's occupying so much land is, that 26 out of the 45 families have no teams or fields, and live only by days' labor. They receive from ten to fifteen cents wages per day, but fail to find work a considerable portion of the year. Many of the young men spend the summer months in Georgia, exposed to the worst influences of irreligion and vice. Each family must pay out of its earnings about $4 taxes — or the value of a months' work. Most of them are in debt, and barely succeed in finding food and clothing, of the poorest kind.

"Nineteen of the forty-five houses own teams of buffaloes or oxen, and cultivate, on an average, perhaps twenty acres each per year, — in grain, rice, cotton, and grapes. Of grain, — the chief product, — the master furnishes the seed *and takes two thirds of the produce* — clean grain and straw — from the threshing-floor. From a tenth to a sixth of the remaining third the peasant expends to pay expenses of the master's servants, — the overseer, water-master, field-master, guest-master, &c. Of rice, each family sows two or three acres. Half the seed is from the master, half from the peasant, and the product is equally divided. On the peasant's half there is a loss — as mentioned above on grain — from the fees of numerous servants; and in the winter the master's rice must be beaten out and cleaned by the villagers, with little or no reward. On cotton, the rent paid for each acre is $3 cash, and eight pounds of clean cotton. The yield is small and the quality poor, — very often owing to the master's deliberately using the water of the peasants' fields for his own, or even selling it to neighboring villages. Each house, usually, raises only enough cotton for its own wear. On vineyards, the tax is $2.50 per acre, and certain requirements in presents of grapes, fuel, &c. The vineyard yields the most profitable product to the peasant, but only a limited quantity of land is permitted to be used thus.

"The farmer is obliged to use his team, often, in working for the master, to the injury of his own crops. He must, in addition to the house and head taxes, paid by the laborers, as stated above, pay taxes on all buffaloes, mares, cows, and sheep. Then on all the taxes of the village, twenty per cent. is added by the master for expenses of collecting. If any one fails to furnish the money promptly, (which from necessity often occurs,) the bastinado follows. If the husband is absent, the wife is often beaten. If any property is owned, it is taken to pay taxes and rents, — even to the bed-clothes. Mussulman servants are continually in the village, much in the character of overseers among the former slaves of the South. There are endless annoyances, and injustices too numerous to mention, and no peasant can remove his family from the village unless he run away, as the slaves did to Canada.

"Sum up the above conditions of Nestorian life, and you can readily see why the people are often hardened, distracted, disheartened; why they are vagrants and beggars and a prey to vices; and why, now

and then, they deny their religion and become Mussulmans. You can realize how difficult it is to prosecute gospel labors among them during the summer months, and how difficult, at all times, to train them to be self-supporting Christians."

*The Mountain Field.* After noticing a very satisfactory examination of the mission female seminary, Mr. Shedd gives a full account of "a six weeks tour in Koordistan," by Mr. Labaree and himself; during which they visited eight of the mountain districts, "called on the Governor at Julemerk and on Mar Shimon at his residence," and met the native helpers and brethren of different districts in their semi-annual meetings. These meetings were "fruitful in good plans;" "an excellent spirit prevailed throughout, and a disposition to work with new energy and faithfulness." "The brethren in Memikan examined and set apart a young man, a member of the seminary, as their preacher, and sent him to labor at Talano, in Jeloo," — the monthly concert collections to go for his support. "The Protestant upheaving in Gawar, of two years ago, has in great measure settled back;" many not having sufficient root to endure; "but there can be no doubt that the movement prepared the way for abundant labors in almost every village." A few extracts will now be given from Mr. Shedd's extended statements respecting different portions of the mountain field.

*Light near Amadia.* "In the vicinity of Amadia there is not much progress to report. In the region, however, there is growth. We spent the night in Dirginne, a village a few hours distant, and were the guests of a very pleasant, enterprising young man, who has found the Saviour, and is laboring to spread his love abroad. He has been the means of enlightening his wife, and her father, mother, and brother, one deacon and four young men, some of whom seemed to possess a saving knowledge of the truth. In another small village there are three persons giving cheering evidence of love to Christ, and the whole village assembles whenever a preacher visits them.

*First Fruits of Tiary.* "There is a ray of light from Tiary, which is cheering. Deacon Isaac used to say, that when the Tiareans are converts they will be the best Christians among the Nestorians. In our meeting at Amadia we welcomed the first fruits of Tiary, — Priest Hewson, of the valley of Selebeken. We had heard of him as a man of evangelical views, and during the past winter as a brother in Christ, but we were not prepared to find so eminent and simple-minded a Christian as met us at the meeting. He has seldom met with a missionary or preacher, but through the study of the Scriptures has cast away all other hope but Christ, whom he embraces as his sole and all-sufficient Saviour, with the simplicity of a little child. As we listened to the story of his gradual release from error, and his growth in light and faith and hope, we were profoundly impressed with the clearness of his views and the thoroughness of his Christian experience, and by the fact that he had been taught by the Holy Spirit. Everybody was touched by the apparent sincerity and depth of his piety, and some of our young Christians were quite reproved by his example of self-denial and heroic faith. He is a man of much influence, and there are many in Tiary who sympathize with him in his evangelical views. The Patriarch has heretofore depended much on his counsels, and will no doubt very bitterly oppose his new course."

*Hungering for the Word.* "In one place [in Tekhoma] a company of men observed us passing, and earnestly entreated me to turn in and preach to them. The neighbors gathered quickly, and a season was spent in expounding the Word to men who, judging from the serious attention they gave, were really hungering and thirsting to hear. If only a small degree of civil protection could be obtained for the friends of the truth, there is every reason to believe the work would speedily grow in Tekhoma.

*Character of Mountain Converts.* "It is an interesting fact, that nearly all who have come out on the Lord's side, during

the last three years, in the mountains, are men of superior character, and it is a suggestive fact, that in the Old Nestorian Church there remain but two men of any learning, or who can even decently write a letter; and both these men are nearly evangelical in their views."

## Madura Mission — Southern Hindostan.

Letter from Mr. Tracy, *September* 12, 1867.

*Prospects of the Mission.* Mr. Tracy is now in the United States, recently returned from India; but his statements in this communication, respecting the circumstances and prospects of the mission work in that land, are of no less importance on this account. He writes: —

"You ask for my views of the prospects of the mission work in Madura. In reply, I may say in general terms, that I consider them more encouraging than they have been for years past; and I think this is the feeling of the brethren in Madura generally.

*Recent Depression.* "For several years there has seemed to be a check upon the progress of the mission work in Southern India, which has extended, so far as I know, to the missions of every society operating there. The excitement occasioned by the recent war in America was felt throughout India, but especially in cotton-producing districts, such as Madura and Tinnevelly. The high price of cotton excited the minds of the people with the hope of speedy wealth, and turned away their thoughts from the more important concerns of eternity. But whether from this or from other causes, the depression of interest in religious matters was manifest, and was the subject of remark by missionaries of all societies. The accessions from the ranks of heathenism were few, and in some cases were not enough to counterbalance the losses by deaths, defection, &c.; so that the number of Christians connected with several missions appeared to be actually decreasing.

*A Brighter Day.* "I think this season of depression is passing away, and that a brighter day has dawned. One reason for this belief is found in the general improvement in the worldly circumstances of the people. I do not mean to say that the mass of the people are not poor, and multitudes of them very poor, for this would not be true; but the amount of temporal comfort has been much increased within a few years past, and the change is favorable to the progress of the truth.

*Female Education.* "The long-standing prejudice against female education is beginning to give way, and the better portion of the Hindoo community is waking up to its importance. A school for girls of good caste has been established in Madura, by natives of intelligence, is well supported and flourishing, and is a powerful instrument in breaking down prejudice on this most important subject.

"In several cases, also, native ladies in Madura have employed, at their own expense, educated Christian women to give them instruction, — a fact which would have been impossible a few years ago, and which is most encouraging as an indication of progress in the right direction.

*General Education.* "Generally, education of a superior character has much increased, and though the study of the Bible is not allowed in Government schools, the influence of such an education as they do receive is, I think, much in favor of Christianity. I have met with numbers of cases where young men of intelligence, educated in Government schools, have come and purchased Bibles for themselves; at the same time expressing their surprise and regret that the Government should exclude the Christian Scriptures from the schools. The establishment of a good English school in Madura, where the Bible should be taught, and the school should be under the general superintendence of a missionary, has recently been urged by the head-master of the Government school, and by other natives of influence, and I hope it may yet be accomplished. It would be conducted without expense to the mission, and would exert a great and good influence over the community.

*Prejudice diminished.* "Recent occurrences have brought to light evidence of a very extensive knowledge of Christianity among Brahmins and other persons of high caste, which has surprised me; and it is equally evident that prejudice against the truth has been much weakened. This was particularly manifested in the occurrences connected with the two Brahmin youth respecting whom I wrote you from Madura. I cannot say that the Brahmins are yet prepared, by any means, to renounce idolatry; but not a few of the better class of young men among them are feeling that heathenism is a degradation, and are longing for better things.

*Progress in Self-support.* "Another hopeful consideration in regard to our work is, that a better class of persons than formerly are renouncing heathenism and placing themselves under the care and instruction of the mission. Our churches and congregations are thus acquiring stability, and the prospect of their becoming self-supporting is much increased.

"It is an interesting fact, that even during the pressure of famine, the past year, the contributions of our native Christians for the support and extension of the Gospel, have been increased, and the Native Evangelical Society have, of their own accord, assumed the support of all the native pastors connected with the mission. The object of the Society is to supplement the contributions of the churches for the support of their own pastors; and the entire self-support of the churches is the end at which the Society is constantly aiming in all their plans and efforts.

"These are some of the grounds of encouragement in regard to the present condition and future prospects of our mission. I should rejoice if the churches were stronger and had made greater progress toward self-support; but when the obstacles to the progress of the gospel in India are considered, I think we have great reason to be encouraged at the amount of progress which has been made. Looking back upon the state of things thirty years ago, I feel that the Lord has done great things for us, and that we have abundant reason to rejoice and be glad."

## Gaboon Mission.

(West Africa, near the Equator.)

LETTER FROM MR. BUSHNELL, *June* 25, 1867.

*The French.* The following extract from this letter, respecting the French authority and influence in Western Africa, and the relations of our missionaries and the French officials, is of interest for many reasons.

"This forenoon Mr. Walker and myself visited the Admiral, on board his frigate, where we were received with unusual courtesy. We had a long conversation with him and his brother respecting the interests of the people and the progress of civilization in this region, where the French claim jurisdiction and are gradually establishing their authority. While in some respects his views were satisfactory, we were sorry to learn that he did not feel authorized to interfere with the domestic institutions of the people, such as domestic slavery, the killing of people accused of witchcraft, &c.; but he expressed a determination to suppress the traffic in slaves between Cape Lopez and the islands of St. Thomas and Princes, which has recently been revived with so much activity that it is supposed seven or eight hundred have been carried off within a year. While we were on board, a French steamer arrived, having just captured seven Portuguese slavers and forty slaves. The Admiral has recently added to the French possessions here the rivers Nazareth and Ogobai, and the country as far as 1° 10′ south; so that in all our plans for future missionary operations here, we must take into account the present extent and prospective enlargement of French jurisdiction. The Admiral renewed his assurance that the mission should be exempted from the taxes soon to be imposed in connection with the new commercial regulations. Our visit was pleasant, and one I recently made to the authorities on shore was equally so. French authority, as now exercised, is no hindrance to our missionary interests, and in some respects it may be advantageous; but with a different administration, it might be quite otherwise."

## Sandwich Islands.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association held its annual meeting in June. Extracts and statistics, gathered from a report of that meeting and other documents forwarded to the Missionary House, (in part translations of documents in the native language,) will be presented here.

"It was a joyful season of old, when the tribes of Israel gathered at their annual festivals. The cordial greetings of friends, the week of united prayer and praise, the reciting to each other their mutual experience of the goodness and mercy of their covenant God during their separation, and their joint feasts at the altar, all tended to nurture and mature their mutual love and their love of country; so that the leader of secession, at the death of Solomon, could no otherwise dissolve the union than by abolishing the annual feasts. Such a joyful season we have again experienced here, sitting together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus; and after hearing the reports from all the stations, we may well unite in thanksgiving and praise.

"Our meeting has been unusually full. Nearly all the members of our Association have attended; only two of the foreign members being absent.

"Many things have conspired to render our meetings intensely interesting. The arrival of the *Morning Star*, the examination of the pupils of Oahu College, the Sabbath-school celebration, and the annual sermons on home and foreign missions, have made us feel that it was good to be here, and to desire that our stay might be prolonged on this holy mount. Nor should we omit to mention our appreciation of the words of cheer addressed to us by Captain Reynolds, of the United States ship *Lackawanna*.

*Education.* "It is distressing to witness the decrease, in numbers and excellence, of the government day-schools. Many of the schools have been discontinued, while those that are in operation are, in some localities, not properly conducted. . . . In consequence of this state of things, the children have become careless, while in some localities the parents despise the government schools, longing for schools in which their children will be properly educated, and instructed in the truth, since in these schools religious liberty is suppressed.

"It is encouraging, however, to see parents striving to obtain proper teachers to instruct their children; and also to see that some of the churches are establishing schools for themselves, — to benefit the children of the poor, and children living in localities abandoned by the Government. We hope that this good work will go on increasing.

"Again, it is encouraging to see the increase of boarding-schools and seminaries, where children are prepared for spheres of usefulness, and where they are shielded from evils which destroy both body and soul. These are preëminently the schools by which the race will be benefited. They are the schools most esteemed by the parents, from the desire to see their children properly trained.

*The Churches.* "From the reports of different stations, the evidence is clear that God has the Hawaiian churches in remembrance. True, some of the stations are reported as being unrevived; in some districts, apathy prevails, while in others, sin has abounded. Still the reports, as a whole, when compared with those of the last year, show that the truth has advanced, and that the churches have been enlarged through the year.

"In some stations, the great power of God has been manifested in turning the wicked from their evil ways. The hearts of all who love the kingdom of God have been rejoiced by the gracious exhibitions in the Kaluaaha church, on Molokai. And this good work has not been confined to Molokai alone. The female seminary at Waialua has been greatly blessed, as also the female seminary at Makawao, Maui. And the high schools of Punahou and Lahainaluna have not been unvisited. All these institutions have been greatly blessed of God, in the awakening of the minds of the students, and in turning the hearts some from their former ways to the truth."

The table of statistics gives 735 as the number added to the churches by profession, during the year. The contributions of the churches are summed up as follows: "For support of pastors, $6,246.72; for church building, $12,550.41; for boarding-schools, $639.14; to the Hawaiian Board, 4,004.09; miscellaneous, $3,668.58; total, $27,219.64."

The report speaks very favorably of the character and labors of the native pastors, as letters from the Islands have often done. Three "great evils" are noticed as prevailing in the land, — licentiousness, drunkenness, and Sabbath-breaking, — and it is said, "There are two causes for the existence of these evils; — the want of care on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws; and the indulgence of some of the officers of the government in these sins." On the whole, the year is reported as "one of blessings to the Hawaiian churches."

THE following extracts are from the report of the Hawaiian Board. The whole amount reported by the treasurer as received by this Board during the year, is "$8,643, besides $336.84 from the Sabbath-schools, for the *Morning Star*." . . . "This is $3,358 more than last year."

*Self-support.* "The whole educational system of these Islands is, and for many years has been, self-supporting, with but a slight exception or two. The common schools are sustained by the Government, as is also the seminary at Lahainaluna. The various English day and boarding-schools, in sympathy with our work, throughout the land, are sustained by private enterprise and the assistance of the Government. The Waialua Female Seminary alone, of all the institutions in the interest of evangelical religion on these Islands, is directly sustained from abroad, by grants to us from the American Board, — amounting this year to $2,500.

With the exceptions mentioned for publications, the Waialua Female Seminary, and the *Morning Star*, we are not assisted from abroad in any of our religious enterprises and necessities, except in the support of the American missionaries and their families.

"*The Theological School* at Wailuku reports much to encourage us. A class of eight young men, who have been two years in the school, are now ready to enter on the work of the ministry. Three of these have been called to vacant churches, and calls for several more have been addressed to the instructor, to which the young men are now ready to respond.

"The students have performed a large amount of valuable labor, very acceptably to the Wailuku congregation, in conducting religious meetings and in Sabbath-schools. A new class will now be formed if proper materials can be found. Three of the late graduates of Lahainaluna Seminary have signified their wish to join it."

## HILO, HAWAII.

### LETTER FROM MR. COAN.

*Building Churches — Native Missionaries.* To the foregoing extracts from general documents a few sentences will be added, from a letter from Mr. Coan, who had recently returned from a visit to the Marquesas Islands. He writes: —

"Just before I sailed for Nuuhiwa I left orders with carpenters to build two churches at out-stations. These were completed during my absence. We are now ready, so soon as the materials can be ordered, to put up three or four more. The boundaries of our new parishes were all marked out long ago. Two are now occupied by ordained pastors, and five by approved licentiates, to be ordained soon. We have, however, given up one licentiate to go to Micronesia in the *Morning Star*, which is to sail to-day from Honolulu. We could not withhold this man from the 'King's service' in foreign realms; and had the other licentiates and pastors strongly desired to go, we would have sent them forth to the heathen joyfully. The Hilo church has now five missionaries, with their wives, abroad, and we

hope to send five more. And, by God's grace, I think we could support them all. Nor do we fear weakening and depletion. We have more reason to fear plethory, stupidity, and spiritual paralysis. We cannot afford to withhold; it tends to poverty.

"We are delighted with the gift of the Chicago Seminary to the heathen. The Northwest needed the men; the heathen millions needed them more; and had the eighteen graduates gone instead of the five, the reward to the Northwest and to Christendom would have been more than threefold."

Most of this letter is specially for the children, with reference to the *Morning Star*, and will be published hereafter.

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## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### HOME PROCEEDINGS.

THE proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Board occupy much space in this number of the Herald, but many of the reports, and other documents, will be found to repay a careful perusal. Attention is specially invited to the papers read by Secretaries, on the *Claims of China* and on the *Necessities of the Foreign Field*, and to the reports of committees to whom these papers were referred, and the action of the Board upon them. A loud call is presented for an onward movement in the great work committed to the church of Christ.

### THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

DURING the present year the list of *paying subscribers* for the Herald has been largely increased, but not sufficiently. The interests of the missionary work would be greatly promoted by more intelligence on the subject among the members of the churches. The year will soon close; the *best time* for new subscribers to commence is with the January number,—the first of a new volume; and may it not be hoped that pastors, and other friends of the cause, will at once make an effort and send in many names. Attention is invited to statements on the subject from Mr. Hutchins, the publishing agent, which will be found in this number, immediately following the "Donations."

### A CORRECTION.

THE lines entitled "The Gracious Answer," which appeared in the last number of the Herald in connection with an obituary notice of Miss H. N. Crawford, and were ascribed to her as the writer, the editor is assured were not written by her, but by Rev. H. N. Cobb, who left the Nestorian mission after a brief connection with it, in 1862, and whose initials are the same.

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### MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

*Syria.* Dr. Post writes from Abeih, September 3, that in July he spent some days at Tripoli, and admitted to the church "a farmer from Sheik Mohammed —a sterling man." At Safeeta "things are ripening towards the formation of a church." But this and another letter recently received from Syria dwell upon the great difficulty of bringing the Protestants in that field to do what it is felt that they might and should do, for the support of their own institutions; and also the difficulty of securing young men for pastors and preachers. Quite too much of this difficulty grows out of the different policy of missionaries connected with other societies, so that the people are "tempted by lavish expenditure" and "through a spirit of rivalry," and misled as to the motives of our missionaries in striving to bring them more upon self-supporting ground. The following paragraph from one of the recent letters may be quoted, as presenting the same difficulty encountered in efforts to bring forward a native ministry: "With young men tempted by all secular preferments, or allured away by absurdly high salaries to do the missionary work of our high-church neighbors, or talked out of self-denial and devotion, and into a distrust of our motives in urging the same, we

find an impediment to the raising up of a native ministry almost insuperable. If we educate a man highly, he will not serve except as a highly salaried and independent *missionary*. If we educate him moderately, his church will not have him."

Serious difficulty is reported in the church at Hums, growing out of the desire of the people there to have a pastor "of a higher grade" of education. The teacher of the school at Hums, imprisoned at Damascus some months ago, on false charges, (see Herald for July, page 217,) has returned; but Dr. Post had not learned whether he had "entirely escaped from danger of further persecution." Difficulties about the building were settled, and it is said, "we are about to move the schools and church into it. We have not yet succeeded in getting the firman for the church edifice, but live in hope."

*Western Turkey.* The statements in a brief letter from Mr. Schauffler, (page 361,) in regard to openings among the Turks, will be found encouraging. The letter from Mr. Morse, (page 362,) is of some geographical and statistical, as well as missionary interest.

*Central Turkey.* A letter from Mr. Calhoun, of Syria, (page 363,) written at Kessab, Central Turkey, presents a cheering notice of progress since he "became acquainted with Brother Powers, in Broosa, twenty-nine years ago."

Mr. Powers wrote from Kessab September 2, and notices an unsatisfactory condition of things in that field; — "coldness or lukewarmness in the churches, and indifference to spiritual things" in the community. At Antioch, "the little church is in a tolerably satisfactory condition"; but at Bitias, the want of regular preaching, the failure of the silk crop again, and the dispersion of many of the men in quest of employment and bread for their families, have had a depressing influence. At Kessab there has been dissatisfaction with the preachers and failure to pay what had been pledged. "They are fastidious about their preachers and backward about supporting them," — faults not altogether peculiar to Kessab, — and have "by no means the pecuniary ability that there was nine years ago." . . . "Some of their crops have failed;" Mr. Powers writes, "Government taxes and exactions have become exorbitant; business is at a stand; and what gives me most anxiety of all is, I fear there is some moral wrong on the part of a *very few* of their leading men."

*Eastern Turkey.* Mr. Barnum, of Harpoot, announces the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Milne at that place, on the 21st of August. They sailed on the 18th of May last, to join the Eastern Turkey mission.

*Nestorians.* Mr. Shedd (page 363) gives a sad account of the poverty and oppression endured by the Nestorians, stating the facts in a single locality as an illustration. He notices pleasant indications in the mountain field.

*Mahrattas.* Mr. Abbott wrote from Satara, August 20. Returning there in May, from the hills, he found "that the growing interest which he left had not diminished" during his absence. In June, the wife of one of the school-teachers was received to the church, and on the 4th of August, nine persons were received. "Three or four others are asking for baptism, and others are inquirers."

*Madura.* A letter from Mr. Tracy, now in this country, (page 366,) is encouraging in its view of present promise in that field.

*North China.* Mr. Stanley writes, July 8, that they had just "been permitted to receive the first fruits of the Yang Liu Ching out-station, — a young man named Li (Lee). A helper sent to ascertain the state of things at Têh Chou, brought back a report so favorable that he was sent again "to labor at the village of Ti Chi, where the real interest exists, and at other villages as circumstances may indicate, till the end of August." Serious persecution has broken out "in connection with the labors of our brethren at Chu-Chia-Tsai-Tsz, in Shantung," thus far countenanced by local officials, who seem determined to drive away all the Christians. "Not one of the Christians, so far as we know, has been turned from Christ or duty by these

things. They seem, rather, to be strengthening the faith and increasing the devotion of the little band of disciples."

*Sandwich Islands.* A letter from Mr. Coan, of Hilo, notices the visit of the U. S. steamship *Lackawanna*, Captain Reynolds, to that place on the 13th of August, with General McCook, United States Minister Resident. "On short notice, the native church was packed with people to hear addresses from the General and Captain Reynolds, who kindly consented to speak to them. These addresses were characterized by admiration of the great work of Christian civilization which the Lord has wrought for the Hawaiians; exhortations to the people to continue to listen to their teachers; and assurances of the entire good faith and the sincere good will of the President and Government of the United States towards the Hawaiian nation.... General McCook, and Captain Reynolds and his officers, expressed themselves delightfully surprised at the neatness, the order, and the intelligence of the native assembly; and at the musical skill and taste displayed on the occasion."

The death and Christian funeral of a Chinaman are mentioned, and Mr. Coan says, "Numbers of Chinese and half-caste Chinese, are regular attendants on our Sabbath services." The death of the only son of Dr. Wetmore, on the 26th of July, is noticed as a very sore affliction, not to the family only, but to the community. Other facts of interest, as to this field, will be found on pages 368–370.

*Gaboon.* Mr. Bushnell (page 367) presents a gratifying view of the friendly relations still existing between the missionaries and French officials at the Gaboon.

*Zulus.* The annual letter and reports from several of the stations of the Zulu mission have been received. They contain little of interest which has not already been noticed in the Herald. The year has been one of great scarcity and high prices, and therefore of financial trial to the people. Mr. Wilder, of Umtwalumi, speaks of "staring eyes, protruding bones, and tottering steps, telling to the eye the sad story of suffering." Mr. Grout notices the annual meeting of the native Christians, held at Umvoti, in June, as the largest meeting of the kind the people ever held, four hundred or more being present in the chapel, "morning, noon, and evening," during the five days of the meeting. "Most of the addresses were heartfelt, searching, and impressive," and "nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling of the occasion." "The people paid in a little more than £50 ($250) for the support of their [native] missionaries; and such as could not pay money gave cattle, till, I believe, twenty head of cattle were numbered. The money and the cattle will so nearly amount to the salaries of their two missionaries that it will enable them to remain at their work; and we will hope and trust that times will be easier by another year." At Umtwalumi the people are building a new chapel, and six new members were received to the church. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, of Umzumbi, were constrained, on account of Mrs. R.'s ill health, to be absent from their station for some months; but in noticing this absence Mr. Robbins mentions a gratifying and encouraging fact. He writes: "We were very fortunate in securing the services of a native, a young man from Inanda, to take charge of our station during our absence. Besides teaching the day-school, he held religious services on the Sabbath, and on every Thursday evening. We feel highly gratified with what he has done. He has been faithful in all the work committed to his charge. Well will it be for this people, when many like him shall be employed as missionary helpers."

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EMBARKATIONS.

Alfred O. Treat, M. D., of Boston, son of Secretary Treat, sailed from New York September 21, for Shanghai, on the way to join the North China mission. Dr. Treat is a graduate of Williams College, and received his medical education at Boston and New York.

The following persons left Boston October 9, in steamer *Java*, for Liverpool: Rev. Marshall D. Sanders and wife, of the Ceylon mission, returning to Ceylon; Miss Harriet E. Townshend, of Tabor, Iowa, going to the same mission, to take charge

of a new female boarding-school at Oodoopitty; Rev. Isaac N. Lowry, of Lima, N. Y. and Mrs. Mary E. (Smith) Lowry, of Auburn, N. Y., going to join the Syria mission; and Miss Mary G. Hollister, of East Glastenbury, Conn., going to Aintab, Central Turkey, to be connected with the female boarding-school at that place. Mr. Lowry was educated at Wabash and Genesee Colleges, and Auburn Theological Seminary.

DEATHS.

At Atlanta, Georgia, September 28th, Rev. Frederic Ayer, formerly, for twenty years, a missionary of the American Board to the Indians of the Northwest. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., in July, 1803, and commenced his service as a teacher among the Indians at Mackinaw, in 1829. He was soon transferred to the Ojibwa mission, and in a few years published the first Spelling Book in the Ojibwa language. He seems to have been ordained about 1843. "Having spent twenty years in honorable and laborious service for the Board," he left the work on account of ill health, in 1849, and soon after engaged in a school "for the education of Indian children from different mission stations, and also for the children of missionaries." In this work he continued, until Indian raids, during the recent war, broke up nearly all the schools in the region. In 1865 he left his home in Minnesota and went to Atlanta, to engage in work for the Freedmen, under the direction of the American Missionary Association, and is said to have been still, as ever before, a most laborious and self-denying man, practising rigid economy, and giving very largely of his earnings in the spirit of consecration to his Master. "Soon after his conversion, in his seventeenth year, he made it a rule to devote one tenth of his income to charitable uses; but soon, not satisfied with this, he gave a larger part; and for many years before his death, his rule had been to give the *whole* beyond his necessary support." "In his last field of labor, as in others, he gained the confidence and respect of the whole community, and the devoted affection of all for whom he labored."

At Hilo, Hawaii, July 26, Charles H. Wetmore, Jr., only son of Dr. Charles H. and Mrs. Lucy S. Wetmore, aged 14 years and 5 months.

## DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER.

### MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. Soc.
- Falmouth, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 27, less c'ft, 25c. 26 75
- Lewiston, Pine st. Cong. ch. and so. 100; A. D. Lockwood, to const. DAVID PHETTEPACE, H. M. 100; 200 00
- Minot, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 45 00
- Scarboro, Cong. ch. and so m. c., with other dona., to const. JOHN LARRABEE, H. M. 17 60
- South Freeport, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 8 83
- West Auburn, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 35 00—333 18

Hancock county.
- Isle Au Haut, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 5 00

Lincoln county.
- Bath, Winter st. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 110 00

Oxford county.
- Turner, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 16 20

Somerset county.
- Norridgewock, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 63.45, m. c. 14; 77 45
- Skowhegan, Cong. ch. and so. 17 60—95 05

Union county.
- Fryeburg, Cong. ch. and so. 12 25

Waldo county.
- Belfast, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 00
- Searsport, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 5 50
- Stockton, Cong. ch. and so. 38, less c'ft and uncurrent, 90c.; 37 10—52 60

York county.
- Cornish, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 13 25
- Kennebunk, Cong. ch. and so, coll. 96 06
- Kittery, Coug. ch. and so., ann. coll. and m. c. 18 00
- Lyman, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 25 00
- Saco, 1st Cong. ch. and so., Benev. Soc. m. c. 14 25
- York, 2d Cong. ch. and so., coll. 22 00—188 56

812 84

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Conf. of Ch's. George Kingsbury, Tr.
- Fitzwilliam, a friend, 1 00
- Nelson, Cong. ch. and so. 10 00—11 00

Hillsboro co. Conf. of Ch's. George Swain, Tr.
- Peterboro, Union Evan. ch. and so. 38 30

Merrimack co. Aux. Soc. George Hutchins, Tr.
- Pittsfield, Cong. ch. and so., annual coll. 29.06, m. c. 10, less c'ft, 25c.; 38 81
- Wilmot, Cong. ch. and so. 9 30—48 11

Rockingham co. Conf. of Ch's.
- Exeter, 2d Cong. ch. and so., (coll. 170, m. c. 15.68,) 185.68; 1st Cong. ch. and so., (coll. 50, m. c. 8.33,) 58.33, to const. Rev. JOHN O. BARROWS, H. M. 244 01
- Hampstead, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 30 00
- North Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 20 24
- Salmon Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 9 00
- Seabrook and Hampton Falls, Cong. ch. and so., annual coll. 23 20—326 45

Strafford co. Conf. of Ch's.
- Tamworth, Cong. ch. and so. 39 35

Sullivan co. Aux. Soc. N. W. Goddard, Tr.
- Claremont, D. M. Ide, 15 00

478 21

VERMONT.

Addison co. Aux. Soc. A. Wilcox, Tr.
Ripton, S. E. Everett, 10 90
Caledonia co. Conf. of Ch's. T. L. Hall, Tr.
Barnet, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 5 00
McIndoe's Falls, Cong. ch. and so. 35 00
Peacham, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 7 00
St. Johnsbury, South Cong. ch. and so. 58 37—105 37
Chittenden co. Aux. Soc. E. A. Fuller, Tr.
Williston, Cong. ch. and so. 39 75
Orleans co. Aux. Soc. Rev. A. R. Gray, Tr.
Craftsbury, Cong. ch. and so., ann. coll., add'l, (of wh. from Ladies' Miss'y Asso'n, 30,) with prev. dona. to const. Mrs. C. C. DUSTAN, H. M. 63 61
Derby, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 12 00
Greensboro, Cong. ch. and so., coll. 14 62—90 23
Rutland and Bennington counties Aux. Soc. J. Barrett, Tr.
Bennington, 2d Cong. ch. and so., add'l, W. S. S. 1 00
Middletown, Cong. ch. and so. 21 65
Peru, Cong. ch. and so. 8 00
West Rutland, friends, by E. Boardman, 3 50—34 15
Washington co. Aux. Soc. G. W. Scott, Tr.
Middlesex, J. Cummings, 10, L. Cummings, 5; 15 00
Windsor co. Aux. Soc. Rev. C. B. Drake and J. Steele, Trs.
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Pomfret, Cong. ch. and so. 7 00
Queechy, Cong ch. and so., to const. Rev. J. W. KINGSBURY, H. M. 55 00
Woodstock, Mason Ladd, 75 00—174 00

469 40
Stowe, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, 5 00

474 40
*Legacies.* — Sheldon, Mrs. Sally Wooster, in part, 300, less expense, 2; 298 00

772 40

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable county.
Provincetown, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 10 13
South Wellfleet, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 11 00
Wellfleet, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 35 93—57 06
Berkshire co. Aux. Soc.
Housatonic, Cong. ch. and so. 13 00
Pittsfield, 1st Coug. ch. and so., annual coll. 864 87
Sheffield, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 7 68
West Stockbridge Centre, Cong. ch. and so. 17 65—903 20
Boston and vicinity.
Boston, 1,200 07
Chelsea, Winn. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 24.05; Broadway Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 23.91; 47 96—1,248 03
Essex county.
Methuen, 1st Cong. ch. and so., add'l, to const. Rev. THOMAS G. GRASSIE, H. M. 100 00
Essex co. North Aux. Soc. Wm. Thurston, Tr.
West Newbury, 2d Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 35 00
Essex co. South Conf. of Ch's. C. M. Richardson, Tr.
Salem, South Cong. ch. and so., (ann. coll. 750.58, m. c. 49.42; of which from J. J. Rider, to const. ABBY A. RIDER, H. M. 100;) to const. EBEN BUSWELL, Mrs. HANNAH W. BUSWELL, STEPHEN THAYER, Mrs. JANE H. THAYER, Mrs. R. C. TOWNE, Mrs. C. M. T. RICHARDSON, and Mrs. P. P. CHAPMAN, H. M. 800; Tabernacle Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 63.81; a friend, 75; 938 81
Franklin co. Aux. Soc. L. Merriam, Tr.
Bernardston, Ortho. Cong. ch. aud so. 32 18
Conway, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 151 51
North Orange, Cong. ch. and so. 4 00
Sunderland, Cong. ch. and so., with s. s. and other dona., to const. WILLIAM HUNT, H. M. 47 25—234 94
Hampden co. Aux. Soc. J. L. Whitney, Tr.
Southfield, Cong. ch. and so. 26 00
Tolland, Cong. ch. and so. 18 85—44 85
Hampshire co. Aux. Soc. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.
Amherst, Amherst College ch. m. c. 8.42; L. Sweetser, to const. GEO. A. WHIPPLE, H. H. 100; 108 42
East Hampton, from the estate and pursuant to the wish of the late Sidney Ferry, to const. E. M. and C. E. FERRY, H. M. 200 00
Florence, Cong. ch. and so. 223 50
Northampton, Rev. Geo. A. Pelton, 10 00—541 92
Middlesex county.
Arlington, Ortho. Cong. ch. and so., of wh. from George W Ware, to const. ELMIRA B. WARE, Townshend, Vt., H. M. 100; Warren S. Frost, to const. Mrs. L. H. FROST, H. M. 100; Joseph Burrage, to const. FRANCES L. CLOSSON, H. M. 100; 980 58
Cambridgeport, Stearns Chapel m. c. 13 56
Framingham, Hollis Evan. ch. and so. m. c. 100 00
South Malden, Mercy Whitcomb, for Male Seminary at Oroomiah, 25 00
Wayland, Evan. Trin. ch. and so., annual coll. 122 65—1,241 79
Middlesex Union.
Groton, Union Ortho. ch. and so. 97.35, less c't, 25c.; 97 10
Leominster, Evan. Cong. ch. and so. 19 63—116 73
Norfolk county.
Dorchester, J. C. Bowker and wife, 2 00
Jamaica Plain, Central Cong. ch. and so. 15 00
Roxbury, Vine st. Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 50; Eliot Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 9.05; 59 05
West Roxbury, South Evan. ch. and so. m. c. 41 23
Wrentham, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 4 00—121 28
Old Colony.
New Bedford, North Cong. ch. and so. 193 50
Palestine Missionary Society. E. Alden, Tr.
Hanson, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00
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Plymouth, 2d Cong. ch. and so. 32 62—78 68
Taunton and vicinity.
Raynham, 1st Cong. ch. and so. 25 00
Worcester co. North Aux. Soc. C. Sanderson, Tr.
Hubbardston, Hannah Bennett, 10, Mrs. Charles Wright, 2; 12 00
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Worcester, Central Cong. ch. and so., Perley Goddard, 25; Nathan Robbins and wife, 7; 32 00
Worcester co. South Aux. Soc. W. C. Capron, Tr.
Blackstone, Cong ch. and so. 30 00
Upton, R. C. Fisk, 5 00—35 00

5,965 79
Tisbury, Wendall Crocker, 36 00
Unknown, per Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D. 25 00—61 00

6,026 79
*Legacies.* — Holliston, Ann S. Leland, by John Fisk, Ex'r, 407.33, less expenses, 1.25; 406 08
Lowell, Mrs. Electa Cook, by Martha E. Cook, Ex'x, 20 00
Shelburne, Fidelia Fisk, balance, by Pliny Fisk, Ex'r, 68 51—494 59

6,521 38

RHODE ISLAND.

Little Compton, United Cong. ch. and so. 50 00

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Suffield, 1st Cong. ch. and so., Ladies' For. Miss'y Soc., add'l, 1 50
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Litchfield co. Aux. Soc. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.
Ellsworth, Cong. ch. and so. 25 50
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North Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 21; Mrs. T. Bradley, 30; 51 00
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1,607 50

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Buffalo, North Pres. ch., add'l, 100 00
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West Fayette, Pres. ch. 5 87—191 19
Oneida co. Aux. So. J. E. Warner, Tr.
New Hartford, Pres. ch. 64 57
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Of wh. from Park Pres. ch. 100; 4th Avenue Pres. ch. m. c. 52.73; John D. Dix, 1,000; James T. Leavitt, 50; 1,257 73

1,618 49

Adams, Pres. ch. ann. coll. 75 00
Albany, 4th Pres. ch. For. Miss. So. 200 00
Alden, Mrs. Eells, 1, gold, 1 43
Auburn, a friend, to const. Rev. Newman Hall, London, England, and Rev. Robert Balgarnie, Scarborough, England, H. M. 100 00
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Brasher Falls, Pres. ch. 7 20
Buffalo, Fanny Brown, 25
Candor, Cong. ch. so. 15 50
Cornwall, Pres. ch. 21 00
Dansville, Pres. ch., Mrs. Farwell, 5 00
Durham, 1st Pres. ch. m. c. 10 53
Fredonia, Pres. ch., Nathan A. Putnam, to const. Myra A. Putnam, H. M. 100 00
Gaines, Cong. ch. so. 15 00
Geneva, Mrs. C. S. Squier, 20 00
Greenwood, Jacob Manning, 5 00
Griffin's Mills, Pres. ch. (of wh. from "M., a thank offering,") 25 00
Holley, Pres. ch. 17 50
Jefferson, Pres. ch. 5 56
Ludlowville, Pres. ch. 10 65
Marion, Cong. ch. so. 3 24
Middletown Cong. ch. so. 32 40
Montgomery, 1st Pres. ch. add'l, with prev. donation to const. Mrs. H. B. McNulty, H. M. 53 89
New York Mills, Pres. ch. 150 00
"Northern New York," a poor minister's wife's thank offering for attending the annual meeting, 5 00
Rochester, Plymouth Cong. ch. so. m. c. 27 87
Rome, 1st Presb. ch. (of wh. from I. T. Miner, 10;) 105 61
Salem, 1st Incorporated Pres. ch. (coll. 49.44, m. c. 27.13;) to const. Rev. J. H. Brodt, H. M. 76 57
Seneca Castle, Pres. ch. 106 13
Seneca Falls, Pres. ch., with previous donation to const. R. G. Smith and Charles Hale, H. M. 137 76
Stockbridge, Pres. ch., N. S. Hall, 3 00
Strykersville, Pres. ch., Milo Warner, 5 00
Summer Hill, Cong. ch. so., anu. coll. 16 00
Utica, Westminster ch., Rev. Theodore Spencer, 20 00
Virgil, N. Bouton, 5 00
Wellsburg, Cong. ch. so. 3 50
West Greece, Cong. ch. so. 4 32
Wilson, Pres. ch. (of wh. from Young People's Miss. Association, 3.50;) 48 60
Yonkers, 1st Pres. ch. m. c. 21 94
Yorktown, Mrs. Mary White, 30 00—1,590 45

3,208 94

*Legacies.* — Hamilton, Mary Steere, by John Foote, Ex'r, 34.66, less expenses, 16c; 34 50
Morrisania, E. Withington, add'l, by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, and J. B. Colman, Trustees, 200 00
New Lebanon, Paul Roberts, by William H. Tobey, 28 21
Portville, Henry Dusenbury, by J. E. Dusenbery, Ex'r, 900 00—1,162 71

4,371 65

NEW JERSEY.

Caldwell, Pres. ch. 201 00
Englewood, Pres. ch. add'l, 100 00
Hoboken, 1st Pres. ch. 48 30
Succasunna, Pres. ch. 16 07—365 37

PENNSYLVANIA.

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Delaware Water Gap, Mountain Pres. ch. m. c. 10 00
Philadelphia, Tabor Pres. ch. 11.08; South Western Pres. ch. 35; a lady, by Miss A. Austin, 1; 47 08
Titusville, 1st Pres. ch. 205 00—262 08
Gibson, Pres. ch. 23 10
Harford, Cong. ch. and so. 29 40
Mount Pleasant, Pres. ch. 39 75
Wattsburgh, Pres. ch. 14 11
Waymart, Pres. ch. 15 00
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York, Pres. ch. add'l, Jacob Huber, (add'l), 5; Henry Myers 5; 10 00—181 36

443 44

MARYLAND.

Cockeysville, Anna, 10 00

VIRGINIA.

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TENNESSEE.

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Cincinnati, 3d Pres. ch. m. c. 15 84
College Hill, Pres. ch. 87 95
Conneaut, Cong. ch. and so. 18 50
Jefferson, Pres. ch. 4 30
Mason, Pres. ch. 16 00

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|---|---|---|
| Middleport, 1st Pres. ch. | 54 90 | |
| Oxford, 2d Pres. ch. coll. | 104 00 | |
| Porter, 1st Pres. ch. | 15 75 | |
| Rome, Pres. ch. | 5 00 | |
| Sandy Spring, Pres. ch. | 10 00 | —361 24 |
| By T. P. Handy, Agent, | | |
| Akron, Cong. ch. and so. | 45 00 | |
| Burton, Pres. ch. to const. Rev. DEXTER WITTER, H. M. | 50 00 | |
| Claridon, Cong. ch. and so. | 20 00 | |
| Cleveland, Euclid st. Pres. ch. m. c. | 44 02 | |
| Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch. and so. | 34 58 | |
| Freedom, ch. | 21 50 | |
| Unknown, | 18 20 | —233 30 |
| | | 594 54 |
| Defiance, 1st Pres. ch. | 20 00 | |
| Hamden, 1st Pres. ch. | 20 00 | |
| Newburgh, Welsh Cong. ch. and so. | 5 00 | |
| Rome, E. Chester, | 5 00 | |
| Sheffield, Cong. ch. and so. 19; K. K. Kinney, 20; | 39 00 | |
| Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. and so. ann. coll. | 12 00 | |
| Windham, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. fr. m. c. 6, S. Scott, 10;) | 51 00 | —152 00 |
| | | 746 54 |

INDIANA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crawfordsville, Centre Pres. ch. m. c. 100; Wabash College, Soc. of Inquiry, 16.50; | 116 50 | |
| Lake Prairie, Independent Pres. ch. | 28 00 | |
| Mishawaka, Pres. ch. | 5 50 | |
| Mitchell, Pres. ch. | 11 50 | |
| Pisgah, Pres. ch. | 11 80 | |
| St. Louis Crossing, Pres. ch. | 2 00 | |
| Salem, Pres. ch. | 40 00 | |
| Terre Haute, Baldwin Pres. ch. | 46 00 | |
| Zoar, Pres. ch. | 1 50 | —262 80 |

ILLINOIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geneseo, a friend, | 2 00 | |
| Godfrey, Pres. ch. ann. coll. | 62 10 | |
| Jacksonville, Westminster Pres. ch. | 155 20 | |
| Lanark, Cong. ch. and so. | 10 00 | |
| Lena, Pres. ch. 18; Rev. S. M. Gates, 5, | 23 00 | |
| Pana, Pres. ch. ann. coll. | 49 25 | |
| Peoria, Pres. ch. | 59 50 | |
| Sunbeam, Mrs. Mary E. Hale, | 2 50 | |
| Victoria, Cong. ch. and so. | 4 50 | |
| Winnebago, Cong. ch. and so. | 39 00 | —407 05 |

MICHIGAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton, Cong. ch. and so., add'l, | 7 75 | |
| Detroit, Mrs. C. G. Brownell, | 10 00 | |
| Gun Plain Church, | 9 30 | |
| Kalamazoo, German Pres. ch. | 4 00 | |
| Lapeer, a friend, | 3 00 | |
| Stony Creek, Pres. ch. ann. coll. | 60 00 | |
| White Pigeon and vic., 1st Pres. ch. | 22 00 | —116 05 |

MINNESOTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Austin, Cong. ch. and so. | 7 00 | |
| Mankato, 1st Pres. ch. m. c. | 5 50 | |
| Red Wing, Rev. J. W. Hancock, | 5 00 | |
| Shakopee, N. S. Pres. ch. | 12 15 | —29 65 |

IOWA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bentonsport, Cong. ch. and so. coll. | 23 75 | |
| Jancsville, 1st Pres. ch. ann. coll. | 4 00 | —27 75 |

WISCONSIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton, Cong ch. and so. add'l, | 50 | |
| Fond du Lac, Cong. ch. and so. | 30 00 | |
| Kenosha. 1st Cong. ch. and so. | 41 25 | |
| Rosendale, Cong. ch. and so. 30.63, less express. 75c. | 29 88 | |
| Superior, Pres. ch. m. c. 3, Mrs. Dr. Hobby, 2; | 5 00 | |
| Tafton, Cong. ch. and so., m. c. 3 mos, | 10 60 | —117 23 |

KANSAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lawrence, N. S. Pres. ch. m. c. | | 8 40 |

CALIFORNIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Jones, I. Titcomb, | 14 30 | |
| Oakland, 1st Cong. ch. and so. of wh. from m. c. 84.56, Mrs. H. Willard, 14.10; | 98 66 | —112 96 |

OREGON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forest Grove, 1st Cong. ch. and so. m. c. | 10 00 | |
| Portland, 1st Cong. ch. and so. | 10 00 | —20 00 |

CANADA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manilla, Cong. ch. and so. | 23 91 | |
| Montreal, B. Lyman, to const. Rev. JAMES HOWELL, Granby, and Rev. DUGALD MCGREGOR, Manilla, Canada, H. M. 100; James Court, 35.50; | 135 50 | |
| St. Andrews, Canada Pres. ch. m. c. | 38 95 | —198 36 |

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAINE. — Gorham, Cong. s. s. 15.35; North Yarmouth, Cong. s. s. 1.30, Mrs. Sweetser's class, 2; Orland, a branch s. s. by H. T. Buck, for sch. in Harpoot, Turkey, 2.25; | 20 90 |
| VERMONT. — Bridport Cong. s. s. 5; Craftsbury, Cong. s. s. 14.22; Fayetteville, Cong. s. s. for a pupil in sch. of Rev. James Herrick, Madura, India, 15.50; Greensboro, Cong. s. s. 7.48; Hinesburgh, Cong. s. s. 15; McIndoe's Falls, Cong. s. s. 15; Newbury, 1st Cong. s. s. 25; St. Albans, 1st Cong. s. s. 100; Westhaven, Cong. s. s. 1.75; Weston, Cong. s. s. 7; | 205 95 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. — Hanover, 1st Cong. s. s. 7.65; Lawrence, Eliot Cong. s. s. for Miss H. S. Clark, Seneca Mission, 150; North Hadley, (of wh. from J. C. Tower's class in Cong. s. s. 14.50, four young ladies, 5;) for girls' sch. in Cesarea, 19.50; Plymouth, 5th Cong. s. s. 10; Shirley Village, Cong. s. s. 10; Sunderland, Cong. s. s. 48.35; Wellfleet, 1st Cong. s. s. for schs. of Rev. H. J. Bruce, Mahratta Mission, 35; | 280 50 |
| CONNECTICUT. — Dayville, DeWitt Jenks' class, 2; Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. s. s. 4.14; | 6 14 |
| NEW YORK. — Clayville, Pres. s. s. for sch. in Micronesia, 10.35; Geneva, children's festival. 3.13; Wilson, Pres. s. s. Miss'y Soc., 6.40; | 19 88 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. — Easton, Chestnut Hill s. s. 3.30; Manyunk, Pres. s. s. 10; Summit Hill, Welsh Cong. s. s. of Ashton, 13.40; Union Mills, Pres. s. s. 8.80; West Chester, 1st Pres. s. s. 90; | 125 50 |
| OHIO. — Mesopotamia, Pres. s. s. 14; Oberlin, Theresa Allen, deceased, (late of Kinsman), for Rev. J. K. Greene's sch., Broosa, Turkey, 50; Penfield, Pres. s. s. 12.19; Springfield, 1st Cong. s. s. (of wh. for catechist in India, 21.86;) 36.86; | 113 05 |
| | 771.92 |

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| Donations received in September, | 16,323.40 |
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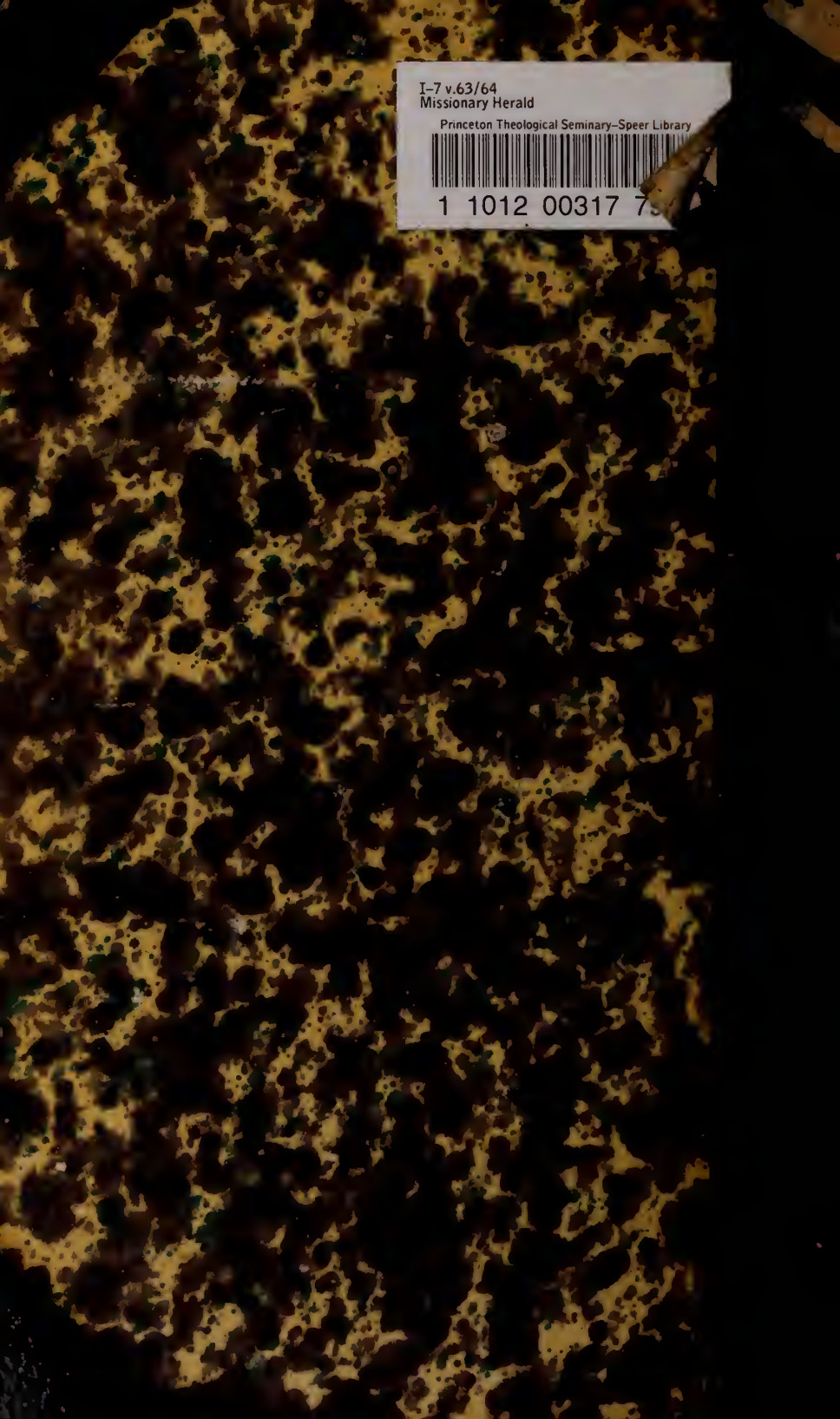
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